# The New-York Times.

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

### Important Rebel Reports from Charleston.

### A Dash of Rebel Gunboats Among the Blockading Fleet.

### The National Gunboat Mercedita Sunk.

### THE QUAKER CITY DISABLED.

### Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham Declare the Blockade Raised.

### Twenty National Vessels Outside the Bar the Next Morning.

### ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OGECHEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Feb. 3, contains the following highly important intelligence:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The day just ended gratuitous Chance said Palmetto State, with three steamers in tandem, went out beyond the bar at 1 o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after 2 o'clock, and for a time was very rapid and continuous. Afterward it slackened, but continued at intervals until 9 this morning. Owing to the fog the result has not yet been ascertained.

Commodore Ingraham is aboard the Palmetto State as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Capt. Harrison, and Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the Gen. Clinch, Edwin Ross and Chesterfield—all under command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock.

The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, mounting eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her Commander, Capt. Stevenson, with a lieutenant and twenty-five men, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stevenson and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and lighted down her flag in surrender, but the number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua.

The Federal fire was very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt.

Our gunboats have not returned.

All the blockaders have disappeared. There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses. Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora have reached the wharves. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from the forts and batteries.

Not a man was hurt on our side, and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one thinking every other attacked.

It is supposed that nearly all of the crew of the Mercedita perished.

The Palmetto State, which engaged the Mercedita, having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance.

The Quaker City was struck twice, and one of her side wheels blown to pieces.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

Secretary Stephens, Gen. Beauregard joined a steamer at the request of the foreign Consuls to see the damage done to the foreign vessels.

The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Beauregard, visited the Britannia. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer Rinaldo, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and could see nothing of them with glasses.

Late in the evening four blockaders reappeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, ordinarily ready to run.

The results of the naval engagement yesterday are not yet fully known. Some say the Mercedita sank, first set on fire and the remainder drawn ashore.

The foreign Consuls have held a meeting late night and have remonstrated to the authorities that the blockade had been legally raised.

Twenty blockaders are outside this to-day.

Other very important movements are in progress here.

THE REPORT, OFFICIAL REPORT.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

I report our fleet safe. The rebel steam fleet, the Mercedita, which the enemy had on board and were expected. The attack had every success. Capt. Tucker refuses to yield, and I have ordered the fire, when the steam was free. The Mercedita, deserted, had gone to pieces and capsized out of sight.

D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag-Officer Commanding.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA FORCES, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863.

At about 4 o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval forces on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of this City, and after a short engagement of about 1½ hours the enemy retreated, leaving behind one of his steamers, which was sunk by our fire, and one of his gunboats, which was disabled and captured.

The

## WEST POINT AND ITS DEFECTS.

Popular Errors in Regard to West Point—Its Real Usefulness—Its Defects—The Better Common to American Education—What is Wanted.

THE TIMES, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

IN the TIMES of the 21st inst., you had some remarks on the "Deficiencies of West Point,"—so just in the main, and so superior to the common run of the Editorials, that it is due to your readers, to West Point itself, and to American education, to let that subject in its true light. In doing so, I shall not [illegible] any one more of the common fund of information. I shall do it the more cheerfully since I am persuaded that the whole subject of American education demands a thorough overhauling from Alpha to Omega. If the defects, mentioned I see so plainly, were confined to West Point, it should be content to let it pass in silence. The Government could abolish the institution, or change its character at pleasure. But they are not. With a change in form only, there is a radical defect in the common education of the day. I don't know whether it can be remedied or not; or, whether it be an essential condition of human nature that only here and there a military man should rise to that rank of genius and learning, which it seems to me ought to be a more common endowment of intelligent, educated beings. He that as it may, a little examination into the character of West Point instruction, and that of our Colleges, will be suggestive and instructive. It will draw our minds to what ought to result—much more of the public thought. In the first place, let me ask you if, by what you suppose students, West Point is in any way inferior to Metz, or Woolwich, or the Polytechnique? Not at all. West Point is precisely the same kind of institution, and probably superior—certainly to the English Academy.

In the next place, let me ask, you if you really think any change in the mode of appointment would add a particle more of talent and chivalry to the pupils of the institution? If you do, it does not accord with my experience. You do injustice to the members of Congress in supposing they have generally practiced "favoritism" in the appointments. In the West, most of the members of Congress have sought out the most promising youth they can find. Gen. WEITZEL, of New-Orleans, is an example, who was the son of a German at Cincinnati, appointed because he was foremost in the High School. I do not believe that any mode of appointment whatever will make a material difference in the talents of two hundred and fifty young men taken at random.

In the second place, I don't believe that West Point, as an institution, should be held responsible for the rebel officers graduated there. It seems there are, at this time, a large number of regular officers, born in the South, and graduates of West Point. Is it reasonable to suppose that West Point, or Yale College, or any institution could change our common human nature? Is it reasonable to suppose that it could tear out the blood of kindred, the ties of family, and the associations of society? I grant you, by any known process of assassins, the men who have taken the money, the commissions, and the education of the United States, and then betrayed their country, exceed anything ever known. It requires very expanded ideas of Satanic powers to imagine how such enormous scoundrels as DAVIS, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSTON ever grew up in a land like this. But West Point is no more chargeable with them than the army, the country, or its civil institutions.

But you refer to commanders who have had no military education, and yet been superior. The number of these are much fewer than you imagine. You certainly will not class ALEXANDER, or CÆSAR, or FREDERICK, or NAPOLEON, among the number, for they had the best military education their countries could afford. In reference to our Revolution, there was no scientific military education on either side, and no inference whatever can be drawn from it. WASHINGTON was as much educated to military science as any man of his time, except the Continental soldiers, of whom we imported several, with no great advantage. In regard to Gen. TAYLOR, I must make one remark. His military fame rests chiefly on the battle of Buena Vista. In that battle the key of the position was BRAGG's battery, beside which stood Gen. TAYLOR and Capt. MANSFIELD, (glass in hand,) surveying the ground. At the critical moment, Gen. TAYLOR was wavering in his mind, when Capt. MANSFIELD told him to stand firm, for the Mexican cavalry were beginning to hesitate and break. So it was, and the battle of Buena Vista was won. The General and his Engineer are both in their graves, among the bravest and truest heroes of their country.

West Point is not to be condemned on any of these grounds. A country which is soon to be called to war, must have military instruction. War is an art, and there exist its schools of the art. I can conceive of nothing more utterly absurd than that a man can pursue an art any better for not having studied it; or, that he can study it any better than in an institution where all the materials, appliances, and instruction in that art are furnished him. A very apt illustration of that idea, is one of our militia Generals, with a red feather in his cap, and a Drum-major strutting after him. Don't let us hear our common sense because we are disappointed in our Generals. I am not very much disappointed. It was the weak spot which I dreaded from the beginning; but I hoped Providence should raise up some man endowed with a master mind, who could control the elements necessary to success.

Let me now return to the defect of West Point. You quote Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON in saying that "the excessive study of mathematics" may be injurious to other qualities. What is excessive study of mathematics? I never had the luck to meet with such a person. Was it NEWTON, or BACON, or SWEDENBORG, or PASCHOTZKI, or NAPOLEON, who studied too much mathematics for their greatness? If Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON had that idea, I think him very erroneous. Some ZERAH COLBURN may have ciphered away his brain in sublime numbers, but as long as mathematics pervades all the forms and functions of the universe, it will hardly addle any tolerable intellect to contemplate those beautiful laws of Divine creation. What, then, is the defect of West Point? It is clearly that West Point is merely a school of art, and not of philosophy—I do not say that the science science taught there is only a great art; that philosophy is a very different thing. West Point is an admirable school of military art; but it teaches nothing beyond the art. What do you mean, says one? I mean this: that if a General needed nothing but a knowledge of surveying, drawing, artillery, engineering, tactics, &c., West Point will make him complete. But when he wants a great deal more than that—wants a broad, comprehensive, philosophical mind—West Point does not insure him that by any manner. Now the difficulty in this war is that such men as McCLELLAN, BEAUREGARD, LEE, BURNSIDE, &c., have everything about the art of war, but nothing about philosophy, and very little about their country. DAVIS is, in this respect, very far superior to them, because he has been accustomed to look upon men and things on a large scale. MITCHELL was far superior to the Generals in the field, for the reason, as I have given; but he was [illegible] enlarged by general reading. Then, there is the defect of West Point—that it is only a school of art. So is Metz, and Woolwich, and the Polytechnique, and to some extent all our colleges. Can this defect be remedied? I know not, but I can make the idea clearer by some further illustration, if room for another article.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to change the time of holding the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to revive [illegible] and to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West and Missouri, their pay, bounty and pensions.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties, and forfeitures in criminal cases. The bill authorizes the President to make qualified pardons, so as to result the Sec. remove from imprisonment, &c. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend an act to prevent officers of the Government and members of Congress from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to define the Admiralty jurisdiction; also on the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts, and also on the resolution to increase the fees of United States Marshals in California.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California, and the establishment of new reservations in the same State. Referred to the Military Committee.

The resolutions relative to French intervention in Mexico were then taken up, the question being on the motion to lay them on the table, which was agreed to—Ayes, 27, as follows: Messrs. Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Rice, Richardson, Sauisbury, Turpie, and Wilson of Missouri.

A pending motion of Mr. RICE, to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to Lemon Island until further order of Congress, was taken up and agreed to—yeas 29, nays 17—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the encouragement of rebellionists and the enrollment and enlisting of the militia.

An amendment was adopted requiring that a drafted man may procure a substitute.

Another amendment was adopted, providing that no [illegible] shall be sold, exchanged, pledged or given away, and when such articles are found in the possession of any person not a soldier or officer, they may be seized.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, provided that any officer absent with leave shall receive only half pay, and when absent without leave, in addition to the penalties now provided, he shall forfeit all his pay, except when sick or wounded.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that General Orders of the War Department, No. 124 and 143, in relation to the enlistment of volunteers into the regular service, be repealed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to strike out the second section, giving the President power to make all rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said this was a bill of most fearful import. It gave the President full power over all the militia of the country, to do as he pleased with them. The bill gave to the President some power there never was a precedent for. The President might draft all the Democrats, if he chose, or all the Republicans, or negroes. He claimed that two-thirds of the rank and file were Democrats.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that so far as his State was concerned, three-fourths of the men were Republicans. The votes of the regiments show it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said many regiments were not allowed to vote.

Mr. HARLAN said that no complaint had been made except by a defeated candidate for Congress, who complained that the soldiers were not allowed to vote at all.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had been informed, on good authority, that the majority of the soldiers of Illinois were Republicans. As far as Kansas was concerned, throwing as Democrats those who did not believe that the negro could fight and were not willing to act them, there was not a corporal's guard of them from that State.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) quoted at length from the speeches of Illinois Democrats, to show that they were mainly composed of Democrats. The bill proposed to give the President power unlimited. He feared that if such bills as this, and the bills to pay for slaves and to place negroes upon a footing with the white men, were passed, the country might be plunged into civil war. He appealed to the Senate to pause before they passed more laws distasteful to the people. Many acts, illegally passed, were exceedingly distasteful, and, with the Proclamation, had caused a desire to resist these aggressions on the Constitution.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said, so far as the Senator's speech related to the negro question, he had heard the same for twenty years from that Senator's party. But he protested, in the name of the soldiers from Illinois, against this attempt to excite political animosities among them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that he was sorry to say that his colleague had made more such a partisan speech than any other one in relation to rebels in arms against the Government. He was sorry to hear his colleague turn his attention from these half a million of traitors, trying to destroy the Government, and turn his attention to our officers, and inquire what their party politics were. It mattered not what were the party ties of the soldier fighting for his country. If he was fighting for the Constitution and the Government, he was his brother, and he would embrace him. He was sorry his colleague had undertaken to inquire whether soldiers had voted Democratic or Republican tickets. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) never would have brought such an issue into the Senate. It was known, and to none better than his colleague, that, in making military appointments in Illinois, no question of politics was made at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked if his colleague was not one of those who signed a protest to the President that no General be trusted with command, except he concurred in the President's policy of carrying on the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague was entirely mistaken. In supposing that even one-half of the soldiers of Illinois were Democrats. But his colleague asked if he had signed a certain protest. It made no difference whether he signed any paper. But he would say, now and forever, that he was in favor of such a policy; and, if he had power, no man should lead our armies who believed in the policy of putting down rebellion and who believed in the policy you have advocated. He would like to see the man who would place in command, to carry into execution the greatest enterprise in the world, a man who was opposed to the policy he had advocated?

Mr. RICHARDSON—If I was President, I would call for Gen. McCLELLAN immediately, to lead her armies.

Mr. TRUMBULL—If you believed Gen. McCLELLAN was opposed to the mode of putting down the rebellion you had inaugurated, would you call upon the first Union General in the army? Would it be wise to use instrumentalities to carry into effect a measure, when those instrumentalities were opposed to carrying it into effect?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I would select the man who could win victories.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, sir, the Senator would make a Julius Cæsar. There is about as much consistency in that as in many other things my colleague had said. I believe, Sir, he made a personal attack on Gen. McCLELLAN. But as to his victories, I must confess I am not familiar with them. If I was hunting after a man to conduct the army, who had won victories when he had the greatest opportunity ever afforded to a man to win victories, I certainly should not select Gen. McCLELLAN.

Mr. HARLAN said, in regard to his State, many of those in regiments who voted the Republican ticket, were Democrats when they started, but voted afterward to sustain the Government.

Mr. WILSON contended that the bill was not open to the objection urged. It gave the President power to make all needful regulations, and he considered the action to be very necessary.

Mr. CARLILE said he offered an amendment, to call the attention of the Senate to what he considered the danger of this bill. He was willing to give to the President all the support he would ever give to any man. But he would not trust any man with such unlimited power. One year ago the country was in tears. Why was it necessary now to resort to these measures to get volunteers? He should be fearful that the war would be made to subserve the Constitution and the rights of the States. Mr. HAVARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he was opposed to the Government being put into the control of the military. He was in favor of giving their Governors the power to call out the militia under State authority.

Mr. BROWNING, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the fourth section gave the President power to call out the militia, and if necessary, to make a draft. He wanted no such power. He had voted last year, when men that were doubtful were supposed to be traitors at home. He was so far met with limited success in the prosecution of this war. He believed that a great deal of evil was due to the inefficiency and inability of those at the head of the Government. He was for giving the militia officers with full the ability and vigor of that party, which, he believed, was the only hope of the country. He believed that if Mr. BUCHANAN had been in the Chair, which he thought was his duty, he would have had commissioned itself to the army, and the army was—not—undisciplined such. There never had been any discipline in the army. The army observed its commanders to-day, and but two days after, guilty of disobedience. This policy must be changed, and discipline must be forced into the army, commencing with the officers. If the Government could not do this, it might as well abandon the war at once, and the sooner the better. He would drive out the officers of [illegible] discipline. He would drive out the dress and [illegible] of the officers, and [illegible] behind at ease. A great deal of his lack of discipline was due to the heads of the Government. Not long since two Colonels were arrested for commanding their regiments in kind, and at the same time claiming money for their services. They were tried by court-martial. The court found the facts proved, yet found nothing against the officer. The other court found the other guilty, yet he was kept in service, notwithstanding. The people of Oregon were truly loyal, and they would do everything in their power to put down the rebellion. But they were not in favor of making war simply to abolish Slavery. If a war should result from war of emancipation, he would not vote for supplies to carry it on. He was willing to crush the rebellion, he was ready to do all he could to support it.

The motion was disagreed to:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Hicks, Kennedy, Latham, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—14. Nays 28.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the fourth section. After some discussion, with the question pending, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported adversely on the credentials of J. B. McLean, claiming a seat from the Second District of Virginia; and also on the application of his contestant, W. W. Wise.

The House, by a vote of 71 against 62, passed the bill reported yesterday, authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a telegraph cable from Fort McHenry or Monroe to Galveston or New-Orleans, and for the interior of the state.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. HOCKER came up. It provides for a Board of Claims Commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, to revise and codify the General Statutes of the United States. They are required to reduce the civil laws on a similarity of subjects, omitting all acts or parts of acts which have been repealed, or have expired by limitation, or are repugnant to the Constitution. The revision is to be prepared so as to render the laws more plain and easy for the understanding. They are, from time to time, to lay before Congress such amendments and revisions, in order that they may be revised or resacted, and to codify the laws of the United States by which, if necessary, they may be amended. The term of the Commissioners is for three years. They are to have free access to public libraries, and room in the Treasury Department is provided for them.

Mr. HERRICK, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill was in accordance with the recommendation of the President a year ago, and had the unanimous concurrence of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was rejected—62 against 56.

Mr. DUNCAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to afford them to the defense of the Northern lakes. This bill is similar to the one reported yesterday, which was recommitted to the Military Committee. But it has been amended in the 4th section so as to meet the objection heretofore urged, viz.: that it was made an appropriation of money. It must, therefore, under the rules, receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) and Mr. STEVENS, now severally raised objections to it, which were overruled.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) raised the point that the Committee did not authorize this bill to be reported.

Mr. OLIN emphatically stated that he had such authority.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) raised the question that it was too late for Mr. McPherson to make his point, as the bill had received its first and second reading, and several questions concerning it had already been decided.

The Speaker sustained this view of the case.

Mr. OLIN, to save time, suggested that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for Friday.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that before the United States make any expenditure, New-York shall grant jurisdiction, in the usual form, to such court as may be required, and all provisions relative to relinquishment to the State of Illinois, shall also apply to the State of New-York.

Mr. OLIN was willing to defer action on the bill until Friday.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) condemned the attempts of the opponents of the bill to defeat it by postponement. He was for meeting it and get rotes enough to put it up down. But in God's name, don't kill and strangle it by inadvertence. Let the question be fairly taken.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to table. Lost, 55 against 60.

Messrs. Wright, of Ohio, (Dem.,) and Dodge, of New-York, (Rep.,) severally proposed amendments.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, the further consideration was postponed until Friday.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the States and Territories on the Pacific Coast. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Passed.

Mr. McPHERSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill in relation to the military hospitals and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps. He said a number of soldiers had been detailed from the regiments to serve in hospital and ambulance service. This bill would return them to their regiments. It authorized the payment of ambulance men, $6,000 per for the particular purpose of ambulances. A Colonel is provided as head of the corps, with a First Lieutenant for every hundred men, a Sergeant for every twenty men and a Corporal for every ten men. The bill was recommended by the Secretary of War, Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, and was drawn up as to avoid all collision among these officers.

Mr. McPHERSON also reported the Senate bill, authorizing the employment of 94 clerks, 36 copyists, and six laborers in the Quartermaster-General's office. Passed.

The House passed the Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department, by providing for a Brigadier-General as the Chief, two Colonels as Assistant Commissaries, and a Major as the Chief Clerk to be made either from the army or volunteer forces.

Mr. TRUMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill with the Senate's amendments, authorizing 50,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months for the defence of that State, etc.

Mr. WARNER, of Kentucky, (Union,) replying to a remark of Mr. STEVENS, claimed to the loyalty of the people of Kentucky. Because the bill introduced the last amendment, it was opposed. Slaves had been shot and property destroyed. In response to Mr. DAVIS, he said the weapons would not be taken to the Southern Confederacy. Kentucky would not betray the flag.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that a portion of Kentucky had proved unfaithful to the Union, and had joined the rebellion. Was the action of Congress to be controlled by the rebels in the South? Nothing but the valor and patriotism of the Union men saved the State. Could the gentleman give the assurance that no such danger would again occur.

Mr. WARNER said that even now no Kentucky would not transfer to the rebellion, the arms to be furnished under this bill, which merely provided for the raising of volunteers, as had been done in other States, and which the Governor of Kentucky had every right to be placed under Generals appointed and removable at will by the President. The gentleman from Massachusetts could say whether he was afraid to trust such Federal officers.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the bill, as originally introduced by him, proposed a force for home protection. But it had been so altered by the House, as to make the Government perform duty every where for the United States, except within their own State. Kentucky would not be willing to place her soldiers out of the State.

Mr. GARRETT, of Kentucky, (Union,) briefly spoke of the necessity of passing the bill to defend the borders of Kentucky. If, he said, you give us this measure, we will make Kentucky the Gibraltar of a sufficient number of men to preserve the country, and, if be come, conquer him. The patriotism of the people on the border will not falter so long as a star remains on our banner.

The Senate's amendment was agreed to. The bill has, therefore, passed both Houses.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill which passed, that the State of Minnesota be made part of the ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States. Adjourned.

## GENERAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE PANAMA Railroad Company's steamship Costomale arrived at Panama from Central American ports, on the 21st. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 16th; from Salvador to the 18th; Nicaragua to the 14th, and Costa Rica to the 10th, inclusive, with the following cargo:

[illegible]

From Central America the news is of but little importance.

In addition to the mails and passengers, the Regina brings $114,000 in specie, for transhipment to South ports, and the following cargo, viz.:

[illegible]

HONDURAS.

In Honduras, things were going on quietly; the death of the Acting President Gamarra, and the election of Senator Moncal to the vacant chair, causing no commotion. Honduras had sent a Commissioner to Guatemala to endeavor to smooth out the [illegible] between President CARRERA and President BARRIOS of Salvador, but without much success.

In Guatemala, the earthquake of the 19th of December had been repeated, but the shocks caused no the 20th. Considerable damage was done to church edifices and other buildings. President CARRERA had signified to his Council of State that he thought he ought to make war on Salvador, but the Council did not agree. CARRERA lost one of his Ministers that the next time he had decided in his own mind upon the execution of an important purpose, he should take care not to consult his Cabinet. BARRIOS is actively preparing for war, and the chances of a resort to arms are more imminent than ever.

In Nicaragua, the expected revolution had not come off, but there was much agitation in the country, and the general opinion was that the enemies of President MARTINEZ would soon take up arms against him.

In Costa Rica, the names of Salvador VERIS and ESQUIVEL had been pretty much dropped for the Presidency, and Señor JESUS JIMENEZ rebellioned. Coffee was held at Punta Arenas at $18 to $19 per quintal.

An Italian opera company was "doing" the "Trovatore," "Ernani," &c., at San Jose.

ECUADOR.

There is nothing new from this State. Trade was better, and the prospects for the new year encouraging.

PERU.

Matters go along smoothly in Peru, under the administration of Gen. SAN ROMAN, the new President. He has accomplished his purpose of disbanding the costly army of his predecessor, keeping only a reasonable number for domestic purposes under arms, and is now pruning the civil list of many useless sinecures. "A new broom sweeps clean."

Considerable excitement has been produced at Lima by the news of the recent action of the British Government in regard to the navigation of the Amazon. A Peruvian war steamer, in attempting to ascend the River Marañon, near Para, was fired upon three times from the fort, once with ball. The Peruvian vessel replied with shotted guns. The Brazilians immediately entered a sufficient force to maintain their claims to exclusive navigation, or at least so far as regards Peru. It is quite time this absurd pretension of Brazil is exclusive benefit of the great Amazon, (means the country upon from her territory, should be secured by the great commercial nations of the world.

The news that three Spanish ships, in addition to the two already there, were coming to the Rio Plata, to pass thence into the Pacific, has also caused considerable apprehension in Peru and the other South American States. One of these steam vessels is iron-clad, of 1,600 horse-power.

The Congress at Lima has passed a law giving to all foreign steamers the same rights to coast navigation as are possessed by Peruvian vessels.

Speculators continue to import Polynesian "laborers" at Callao, which they sell at high prices. Government has instituted a Committee of inquiry on the subject.

The trade of Peru is not to be on the increase, not only in guano, its chief article of export, but in agricultural products and minerals. The high price of cotton, consequent upon the American revolution, has stimulated the culture of cotton, and the wool, cochineal, aloe, sugar and wine exports are increasing. The value of treasure exported from Callao in 1862, is $4,075,734, counting it in Bolivian currency. Of cotton there was exported in the same time the value of $1,[illegible].

Exchange on London, as near as says, 48 pence Bolivian silver, on the dollar.

Among the passengers to Panama is Capt. WILLIAMS, late master of the British ship Duke of Malborough, which vessel, loaded with guano for France, had to be abandoned on the coast of Chili in consequence of leaks, and sunk. Also, Capt. RUSSELL, of the American ship Maid of the Mist, which went ashore at Bird Harbor, on the coast of New-Zealand, with sheep from Australia and other produce, and was stranded.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet at present. President ACHA had complained to the Peruvian Government that revolutionists were allowed to reside on the Peruvian frontier of Bolivia, whose object it was to restore Gen. BELZU to the Presidency of Bolivia. The Peruvian Minister replied in a friendly manner.

CHILI.

From Chili there is no news of importance. The efforts to quiet and settle permanent peace with the Arauco Indians were progressing, with probable favorable results.

The dispute between Chili and Bolivia, as to the ownership of the Mejillones guano deposits, is yet unarranged, but there is little doubt that Chili will gain her point, and that without much trouble.

Hence Manuel, the American political [illegible], expects to have the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad finished in September next. He has good men employed.

Señor SANTAMARIA has finally accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment gives general satisfaction. The Government application to domestic capitalists at about 12 per cent interest.

The British ship Woodstock, 108 days from Sunderland, for Callao, to load guano, was met at sea by the British bark Stanmore, on the 20th November in lat. 40° south, lon. 72° 10' west. Capt. Wilson, of the Woodstock, had died at sea [illegible] one of the crew. Four [illegible] two sick of scurvy, and [illegible] the Stanmore received what remained of the crew.

Business in Valparaiso continued quiet, the traders from the interior [illegible] from the Argentine Confederation, [illegible] appearance in market. Money was plenty at 9 per cent, but the very best security was required, confidence being [illegible] discovered among money-lenders. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, was 45 pence to the dollar.

[illegible]

To the United States 613 per English ton. American [illegible] had advanced somewhat. Twilled cotton 22 cents; sanaton, 24 cents; and cotton wick 25 cents. Quicksilver had advanced in price. No Carolina rice in first hands, and other kinds scarce. The American ship Great of the West had arrived with 24,000 pushes of refined sugar from Boston, unsold as yet. French refined sold at 23 21½ per arroba. Lard, 18 cents. Virginia tobacco 600 per quintal. Copper bars, 317, cash. [illegible] per quintal. [illegible] 6,000 quintals [illegible] sold at 21 21½, cash.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Disorganization of the Rear.

EFFECTS OF DESERTION—DISCOURAGING INDEPENDENCE.

An order, issued a few weeks since by Gen. WEST, calling upon citizens to aid the military authorities in apprehending deserters from the army, has not, it appears, been fully appreciated by the parties whom it was intended to enlist. Instead of exhibiting their loyalty by showing a disposition to bring deserters to the notice of the proper authorities, some persons are constantly exerting themselves in the attempt to screen the base scoundrels, who have pocketed their bounty money, thrown away their arms, and ignominiously sought a shameless return. The purport of the order is obvious, and does not require any explanation additional to that which has already been given. It is a matter of surprise that parties, naturally loyal and sound at the West, to the rigid enforcement of his order pertaining to the apprehension of deserters, should seek to throw any obstacle in the course of Gen. WEST, for a speedy and effective accomplishment of that object. It is known that numerous deserters are quietly and unquestionably availing themselves of the hospitality of their friends in this City, to say nothing of the deserters who have sought and obtained refuge in the New-England States.

It is strange that while the people are clamorous for the adoption of stringent measures to prevent voluntarily "leave of absence" from the post of duty, the moment the slightest fact, whereon an apparent duality is offered, to shield a relative or some friend who has fagged, or shirked, or basely deserted, he set back to the fire. It must not be inferred that because a great many deserters escape the grasp of the Provost-Marshal, that all are equally fortunate in their own estimation. Cases are daily recorded and brought before the Provost-Marshal for adjudication, but it is the intention, if possible, to make the limits of the Department so insecure for the harboring of the rebel and false patriots, that the offer of a hiding-place will be deemed inexpedient to accept of a hiding-place therein.

Another circumstance, which has a tendency to the courage soldiers from abandoning the ranks is the fact that courts-martial evince a reluctance to subject the offenders to severe punishment. The penalty usually accorded for desertion is one month's close confinement at hard labor and the withholding of one month's pay, consequently the term of confinement is extended to two months, and two months' pay is deducted.

But hope it may not be generally known that volunteer enlisted men can be tried only by volunteer officers, while, upon the other hand, privates in the regular service are liable to be judged either by regular or volunteer officers. The information has proceeded from a high military source that, on account of that system of conducting courts-martial, by which it is asserted that volunteer officers cannot be induced to sit upon the trial of a comrade or a volunteer soldier to severe punishment, arises the fact of so many desertions. Observation, however, bears witness that desertion from the regular army is by no means uncommon, and is attributed, when apprehended, by a penalty equally as light as that which follows the apprehension of deserters from the volunteer service.

Recognizing the solemn and imperious duty of every loyal citizen to aid the authorities in the performance of duty delinquent and shirking soldiers, Gen. WEST has determined that no Department shall not be an asylum for deserters, and the sooner that fact is comprehended by the people, the better will it be for all parties concerned.

### City and County.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1863.

Neither the Common Council nor the Board of Supervisors have as yet made their appropriations for City and County purposes, respectively, consequently none of the employes in the public offices have received their salaries for the month of January. The Board of Supervisors evince a disposition to pass the appropriations for County purposes at an early day, the Committee on Annual Taxes having already reported an ordinance for that purpose. The Comptroller's estimates for City expenses, which were referred to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, have not yet been reported upon by them, but probably will be soon. Meanwhile the City officials and their creditors must continue to await, as patiently as they possibly can, the "good time coming," when the City Treasury will be open to them. It should be added, however, that the Supervisors have considerately provided for the Butterfly, stating that portion of the annual appropriation bill for the County which provides for the support of the Police within this County. The ordinance for this purpose was reported by the Supervisors yesterday, and Comptroller BROWNE immediately drew his warrant for $[illegible] in favor of the respective Commissioners for the month of January. The taxes for 1862 will not be collected before next October, but the money required in the year under appropriations is raised on revenue taxes, which are authorized by law to be levied both by the Corporation and the County, in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes.

### Fire in Cherry-street.

ANOTHER CRACKER BAKERY DESTROYED—$60,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP.

The extensive cracker bakery of GOODWIN & Co., at the corner of Cherry and Pike streets, was totally destroyed on Tuesday by fire, involving a loss on building, machinery, stock and fixtures, of at least $60,000. The fire broke out about 7½ in the evening, and burned until 10 o'clock. It originated on the third floor, and, from the dry condition of the timbers, burned very rapidly. The owner had been running night and day, and a constant heat was kept up in the building, which rendered the woodwork highly combustible. This is the fifth cracker bakery burned in this City within two months. A house lying at foot of Pike-street took fire, but the flames were extinguished but with little damage. Hoomer's Mills were also in great danger, but, by the exertions of the firemen were saved from burning. The property of Messrs. Goodwin & Co. is said to be fully insured. About 11 o'clock, one of the walls fell and buried three firemen. John GLOVER, of Engine Company No. 19 was killed, and Chas. W. HAGGIN, foreman of the same Company, and Thomas BURKE, of Engine Company No. 6, were severely injured.

### Emancipation of Escaped Men in North Carolina.

Last night, Mr. WILLIAM MCPHERSON, who is a native of, and a practitioner of law in Guilford County, North Carolina, addressed the congregation of Mr. BEECHER at the Tabernacle, Plymouth Church, and gave a vehement and interesting statement of the condition induced on slaveholders in North Carolina, by their action in the rebellion. He mentioned several instances in which for the mere expression of Union sentiments individuals had been arrested, imprisoned, robbed and even hung. He himself was arrested for a remark made as a car was passing through with soldiers for Manassas. He was arrested on the Sabbath, and then quickly discharged without trial. His property was seized and carried off by the rebel army. Ultimately he escaped, and with his wife reached Cincinnati entirely destitute.

At the close, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, who, in the absence of Mr. BEECHER, had conducted the prelimnary service, made an eloquent and touching appeal on behalf of Mr. MCPHERSON and his wife, remarking that Plymouth Church had made a "covenant" in behalf of black refugees from the South, and now having before them a white one, he called for a liberal collection, which, on the return of the plates, seemed to have met with a good response.

### Skating.

NONE OF IT YESTERDAY—PLENTY OF IT TO-DAY.

To skate or not to skate, that is the question. Whether 'tis better to endure the sinkers notice of the Central Park Commissioners and the Fifth-avenue Pond proprietors, who persistently refused yesterday to let the people skate, or to take chances and comments and odyssey in Beekman's Pond or in the frozen regions of Brooklyn and Jersey. That is the question. Who would endure them like unto himself and his lady-love minus their tolerance and make by means of comfortable furryboots?

The fact is, the popular idea of a palliative for cold weather is the enjoyment of the skating ponds. There was, therefore, very great public disappointment yesterday, when it was announced that neither the Fifth-avenue nor the Central Park ponds would be opened to the public. The ice was not strong enough, said they.

This fact was ascertained on the Fifth-avenue pond by the intrepid disappointed multitude, and so did the old Beekman pond for the patronized further. Well they were—but it was a great warning to the enterprising, who, with their new and unused ten dollar tickets, came gleefully and returned sorrowfully, having had—not a skate, nor a fall. The few, yet hardy crowds who had already secured the privilege of the pond, will get the best of the sport of the healthy, vigorous, graceful, and how social exercise.

But, though the great ponds were not available, the little ponds in sundry and numerous nooks lots, including fragments of the once spacious Sackmann pond, were alive in all parts, [illegible] with merry men, shrill, shouting, hooting, hissing—in short, decidedly cool. That will enjoy a skate on ice in a flower or garden—excepting, of course, on roller skates on a plank walk, and being forewarned, the skaters came, forewarned with warm clothing and stout hearts. No doubt any one of the crowd, would have bitterly regretted the disappointment, but it was a great fact, being a pleasure they enjoyed it—even the little boy who sat on the bank and cried for his eyes in his father's overcoat. One of the skaters on Beekman's pond broke through the thin crust, and only succeeded in extricating himself after wading about ten rods, and went on his way rejoicing rather at his escape than the humorous may be regarded.

No doubt, to-day, the ice will be strong enough for the commencement of the great skating carnival. Such being the case, we but do our duty in recommending the thousands of citizens who are desirous of enjoying this delightful exercise, to by no means fail to visit the Central Park and Fifth-avenue Ponds in the City, and the Beekman, the Capitoline and Nassau Ponds in Brooklyn.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INQUEST UPON THE FIREMAN KILLED AT THE FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—Coroner WILSON held an inquest upon the body of JOHN STOWE, the fireman who was killed by the falling of a chimney at the burning of the cracker bakery corner of Pike and Cherry-street, on Tuesday night. The deceased was a member of Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, and a brother of Detective STOWE, of Police Headquarters. At the time of the accident, he was standing on the corner of Pike-and and South-street, with Mr. CHAMBERS, foreman of Hose Company No. 25. The latter observed that the chimney, which was very high and [illegible] trembling and tottering for a first, and at once started across the street, of the same time shouting to the foreman to look out, but [illegible] there was no imminent danger from the falling mass of bricks. The latter stood after him, but when he was half-way across the street, he was buried beneath the brick and mortar which composed the chimney, and almost instantly killed. Mr. CHAMBERS reached the opposite side of the street just as the remains the friend was buried under the ruins. The jury—which was composed mostly of firemen—rendered a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was native of this State, about 35 years of age, and resided at No. 75 Elizabeth-street. He held the position of Superintendent of Lands and Places, in which office, he was appointed some after the death of his predecessor, and in office, THOMAS BYRNES, who, it will be remembered, came to an untimely death in the First Ward a few weeks since. The deceased kept a public house in Cherry-street, and was well known among the politicians of this City. The Board of Engineers of firemen will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at Firemen's Hall, to take suitable steps regarding the death of Mr. STOWE.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, yesterday, upon the body of CATHARINE KUHN, a native of Germany, aged 35 years, who committed suicide at her residence, No. 23 Christie-street, by taking phosphorus. The deceased was the wife of a soldier, and had not seen her husband for the past eighteen months. During his absence, it appears that she

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC.—The pupils of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute propose, on Thursday night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to offer to their friends another entertainment, similar to those which, on former occasions, have obtained such encouraging expressions of public approval. The programme will present the accustomed variety of choruses, with and without, both original and selected, comprising serious and humorous recitations, declamations and colloquies, and an element by calisthenic exercises and tableaux, and by chorus selections of mixed, sacred and comic music, including specimens of choral, vocal, instrumental and orchestral. The concluding piece will be an entirely new comic colloquy, entitled "Fish out of Water;" in doing so we do not intend to be merely amusing, though the driver's identity was called therein, we called was under to remove him. On the fellow's leaving the stage, driver, disguised, to strike the gentleman in the eye, whereupon a pair of pair, appeared by the latter. There will be other features, which we have not time, and the list of talent is varied. It is with that the control means that this Company consider that they are not requisite, but the contrary, they consider, people while in good, convenient, cash, in fact, being the answer, and by one of the performers upon being spoken, in the usual fashion and one of pleasing HAWKINS' SQUARE.—Col. Baron G. Newmann, Capt. Gen. Kennan, and several other officers of the 23d Regiment Ninth, are now in the City for a few days.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.—The German ladies of Brooklyn, and especially the ladies, are determined to carry out their purpose to build a German Hospital. Their annual ball takes place at Irving Hall to-night, and promises fair to be a very elegant entertainment.

FIRE ON BOARD A SLOOP.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on board the sloop [illegible], owned by Capt. Pryer, lying at the foot of Joy, and pretty rigging, &c. Her hull is not materially damaged.

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SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—The body of a female, evidently about 30 years of age, was discovered lying on the side of the foot of William-street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday forenoon, by some little boys who were playing about the vicinity. From appearances she had been murdered. Upon her forehead was a gash about three inches in length, and her face was bruised as if caused by striking against the keel of a boat. She was about medium height, dark set, with black hair and dark eyes. Her dress consisted of a blue colored cotton and red worsted hood was found near the body. It appears that one of the men employed in an oil distillery on Williams-st. (the new oil distillery, which he supposed to be the dwelling) was found [illegible] A. M. He took no particular notice of it, but observed that the man had his arm [illegible] walk. He could give no description of the man except that he wore a hat. [illegible] Coroner Gilsey, of Brooklyn, the supposition is that the man attempted to drag the woman down and ticked her in the [illegible] has taken charge of the body and will institute the usual inquiry, in connection with the Police of Brooklyn, the coroner of the foot dead, if possible. The woman has not yet been identified.

THE SEVERE WEATHER IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A most curious combination was made, yesterday, by Drs. BARNS and REYNOLDS upon the body of the female found dead on the date at the foot of William-street, on Monday morning. From this investigation it appears that the death of deceased was greatly accelerated, and from the appearance of the organs she was of intemperate habits. The cuts and bruises, which were of a severe character, it is thought might have been caused by running against a lamp-post, or falling upon stones; but as there are no lamp-posts or stones within quarter of a mile from the spot where she was found, the theory is open for criticism. The severe nature of the wounds, the fact that the woman was with a man in the vicinity about 1 o'clock that morning, would indicate that there was foul play. Coroner NOONAN is of this opinion. He will announce an investigation to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A CRACKER FACTORY—TWO MEN KILLED.—A serious accident with fatal results took place in the National Cracker Bakery, Water-street, on Monday morning. It appears that one of the men named ALEXANDER DEAN, employed there, loaded the elevator with crackers, and then got on himself to be thrown from the lower to the upper story. Someone else, named W. F. CARSON, got on, when the rope broke, and they fell down. The weight proved too great for the rigging, which broke, and both men were precipitated to the basement. Mr. DEAN was dashed to pieces, and died in a few minutes thereafter. It was at first thought that Carson was killed outright, but yesterday morning it was ascertained that he was still living. He lingered until yesterday afternoon, when he also died. The family of DEAN resided at No. 78 Washington-street, New-York. CARSON resided in Brooklyn.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CONVICTED.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday morning, [illegible], a youth about 17 years of age, was convicted of grand larceny. Two weeks since the aforesaid, with a young man named SAMUEL CARSON, and a boy named Tuttle, were arrested for breaking into houses in Hamilton and Atlantic streets, and stealing therefrom a variety of articles. The Police succeeded in recovering a considerable amount of property, consisting of table-knives, clothes, boots and shoes, the proceeds of numerous robberies. The authorities were unable to trace the fourth person. Carson pleaded guilty to burglary in the fourth degree. Tuttle is not yet tried. Sentence is reserved for the present. Parkinson has frequently been before the Court on charges of theft, but until this occasion the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the Justice in committing him for trial.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The special time fixed for the election of officers of the Brooklyn Board of Education is fixed for the second Tuesday in February, but the Common Council having not yet chosen the new members in place of those whose terms have expired, the Board received at their last meeting to postpone the election for one month, in order to enable the new members to participate in the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

COUNTY POLITICS.—The Republican General Committee of Kings County, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday night, elected Messrs. [illegible] D. Byron, and BAILEY J. MARSHALL as Vice-Presidents.

## LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions only.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1172, 126, 127, 407, 472, 486, 517, 519, 520, 526, 528, 176, 678, 720, 722, 732, 752, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1096, 1102, 874, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1112, 1120, 1046, 1068, 1082, 1074, 1082, 1113, 1126, 1200, 802, 1184.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1000, 731, 1164, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1281, 1282, 1285, 1287. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 1412, 1444, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1456, 1458, 1459, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472.

COURT OF CLAIMS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 940, 1124, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1137, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1152. *Part II.*—Nos. 360½, 703½, 1074, 1128, 1132, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143.

## The Collector not Responsible for Delivery of Goods from Bonded Warehouse, on a Forged Permit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 4, 1869.

*Adrian Iselin et al. vs. Augustus Schell.*—This was an action of trover, brought by the plaintiffs, to recover from the defendant, late Collector of Customs, the value of a case of silk goods, which was delivered from United States bonded warehouse No. 64 Washington-street, on a forged permit.

The evidence of the plaintiffs showed that they imported in the steamship *Atlantic* a case of silks marked "J. B. 188," valued at $6,000, which was entered by them for warehouse, and deposited in private bonded Warehouse No. 64 Washington-street, Oct. 19, 1868. That at the time of the entry and delivery the defendant was Collector of the Customs, and as such Collector, had control of the warehouse, and had charge thereof as officer of the Customs, and as such detail Storekeeper. That in September, 1861, the plaintiffs paid to the defendant as the Collector the duties chargeable on the merchandise, received a permit for delivery of the same to them; that on presentation of this permit to the Storekeeper, United States Storekeeper in charge of No. 64 Washington-street, the plaintiffs were told that the goods had already been delivered. One of plaintiffs' firm testified that they had never received the case.

The evidence for the defense showed that the plaintiffs at the time they made entry at the Custom-House had employed the Collector to deliver the case to be deposited in No. 64 Washington-street, and to authorized Messrs. [illegible] & Co., their agents, for the purpose of receiving the goods. Some two days after the deposits of the case in warehouse a permit was presented at the warehouse, and the merchandise delivered therefrom with the consent of the officer in charge. This permit, it was proved, was not issued by the Collector or any other officer of the Customs. That the signatures thereon of the Deputy Collector, Deputy Naval Officer, the Cashier of the Custom-House, and the signatures of other Custom-House clerks were all forged. That neither the Collector nor any of the Customs officers knew to whom the case was delivered. That the defendant, when out of office on the 5th day of April, 1861.

The counsel for the defendant contended that the plaintiffs must show the wrongful conversion by the defendant, by testimony; that the burden of proof is on them. They must satisfy the jury that the defendant was guilty of negligence in the discharge of his duty, either by misfeasance or nonfeasance. The defendant must have been guilty of positive personal misconduct. The acts of collectors under our warehouse system is different from that of an ordinary bailee, wharfinger, or store-keeper, for hire. The importer, under the act of 1854, has the right to select the warehouse in which his merchandise be warehoused, as the statutes in this case did, and the goods are then in joint custody of the owner and Collector, the Collector only exercising custody over the warehouse in day or to see that [illegible]

## MONEY AND TRADE.

[illegible]

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned, the fourth week of January:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth week, 1869 | [illegible] |
| Fourth week, 1868 | [illegible] |
| Increase | [illegible] |

The whole month shows a gain of $22,707.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, for the fourth week in January, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869 | [illegible] |
| 1868 | [illegible] |
| Increase | $2,347 |

The month shows a gain of $20,600.

The debt of the State of Ohio on the 15th of November last, according to the report of the State Auditor, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loan of 1853, not bearing interest | $1,169 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1853, 6 per cents | 1,400,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1856, 6 per cents | 3,416,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1860, 6 per cents | 276,676 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1861, 6 per cents | 3,180,591 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1863, 6 per cents | 1,000,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1865, 6 per cents | 2,000,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1867, 6 per cents | 4,000,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1868, 6 per cents | 2,000,000 [illegible] |
| Total Funded Debt | $19,526,776 [illegible] |
| Not bearing interest | $1,169 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1853, 6 per cents | 275,305 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1856, 6 per cents | 600,000 [illegible] |
| Loan of 1860, 6 per cents | 300,000 [illegible] |
| Total Domestic Debt | 997,867 [illegible] |
| Total Funded Debt | $14,141,868 [illegible] |

The interest on the above is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual interest on the Foreign Debt | $788,666 [illegible] |
| Annual interest on the Domestic Debt | 51,202 [illegible] |
| Total | $839,868 [illegible] |

*The New York Fire and Marine Insurance* Company have declared a dividend of 6 ⅌ cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

The Washington Insurance Company has declared a scrip dividend of sixty per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits of the year ending Jan. 31. This is the same as last year. The Company will also pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates, and seven and a half per cent. to the Stockholders, making, with the three and a half per cent. in August, eleven per cent. for the year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $520,902 28, including for customs $164,000; payments, $669,421 93; balance, $9,860,148 74.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1869—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce during last week have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 10,111 bbls. Flour, 145 bbls. Meal, 1,000 bushels Rye, 280 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bush. Malt, 6,370 pkgs. Provisions, and 761 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 70 bbls. at $6 62½ for Pots, and at 75 for Pearls, 100 bbls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 473 bbls., including 338 bbls. Pots, and 135 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand at former prices.

COFFEE—Sales 30 mats Java at 20½c., and 150 bags Rio at 20½c. Gold. W. B.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy to-day, Middlings, 29½c. Gold. W. B.

DYEWOODS—The principal inquiry has been for St. Domingo Logwood at [illegible] ⅌ ton. Stock of all kinds, Logwood, remaining 1,200 tons Logwood.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton sell in fair request at $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ case.

FISH—Dry Cod are very light supply and good demand, sales at [illegible] ⅌ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are quiet, being held above the views of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened heavily at former rates, but closed heavily at lowest quotations, in sympathy to the Continental [illegible] Sales, 10,000 bbls. including Superfine State and Western at [illegible] Extra Ohio, round hoop, extra brands, [illegible] Southern Flour is dull and nominally lower, sales 1,000 bbls. at [illegible] Rye Flour is quiet, sales 200 bbls. at [illegible] Corn Meal is in fair request, sales 500 bbls. Extra, at [illegible] Flour continues in demand, at [illegible] for fine and [illegible] Corn Meal is in fair request, at [illegible] in Jersey, $3 for Marsala Calorie, and [illegible] in the Country, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $3 00@$3 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled, to-day, closing steady. Sales, since our last, 78,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Western, at $1 [illegible]; Red Western, (Winter, $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 [illegible] @$1 70; Milwaukee Club, at $1 [illegible]; Canadian, at $1 [illegible]; White State on private terms; Amber do., at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bush. Corn is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 197,000 bushels, at [illegible] for sixkernel Mixed Western; [illegible] for Eastern do.; [illegible] for Unmixed. Rye continues inactive, at [illegible]. Oats are in active request and firmer, [illegible] Barley is in demand, at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Sales, 5,000 bushels. Sales were also made of 5,000 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 40 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues active and steady, at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand at tempting prices, including new at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Jute has been in more demand, and has advanced to [illegible] ⅌ ton. Stock of Jute, now, 2,865 bales American and 21,000 bales Bombay, after including 20,638 bales Manila and 1,600 bales Jute.

HIDES—Have been less active, but stiffly held; stock of all kinds 160,000, against 212,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at heavy and prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 152 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans, [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, owing to the very high prices asked. Spirits Turpentine is [illegible] ⅌ gallon; Common Rosin, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Washington and Newbern Tar at [illegible] Spirit, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 11,300 bbls. of all kinds of Tar.

OILS—Have been in fair demand, including Crude Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Linseed, [illegible]; Crude Petroleum, [illegible]; refined do. at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request at former rates. Sales 4,000 bbls. at [illegible] Beef is steady, sales 300 bbls. at $15 50@$16 75 for new Mess, and $11 [illegible] for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is moderately active, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy, and somewhat easier, sales [illegible] ⅌ lb. Butter is quiet, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Cheese is steady, at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales [illegible] bags East India, at $7 [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. Molasses—Sales of Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is active, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Flaxseed is in fair request, at $2 [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and prices have advanced [illegible] ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,000 hhds. Cuba, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Stock in Boston, 1,000 hhds. Cuba.

TOBACCO—Is steady, sales 100 hhds. Cuba, at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand at full prices, sales [illegible] ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, 1,300 bbls. at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 5d. [illegible] ⅌ bushel; 100 tierces Beef, on ⅌ steamer, 1,000 bbls. Pork, [illegible] at 30s. [illegible]; 2d., and 110 bbls. Lard 40s. and 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 250 tierces Lard, at 30s. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Nitrate of Soda, 400 tons, to Philadelphia, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 3d.; 2 bbls. Oil, 2 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, at [illegible]. Light Hogsheads, at Eight Mile, [illegible]; a bark for Cork to Dublin, 24,000 bush. Corn, at 6d.; [illegible] ⅌ ton; a Br. brig, 800 tons, to Baltimore and back, at [illegible]; one, 1,000 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., and back, Sugar, [illegible]; another, [illegible] on deck, half payable there in Gold; one, 1,[illegible]

[illegible]

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

*Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 4. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times by M. W. Smith & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 320 Greenwich-street. Our quotations are for sound and of suitable properties and good average quality.*

BUTTER.

The past week will probably stand as the second opinion of this market remarkable for [illegible] Produce trade has witnessed for a long period. The advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange, which in our last report, up to the close of Saturday's trade, said the advance in prices of Produce, and activity of purchases, and to-day, were quite equal to the unprecedented rise in Gold or Exchange. This week's trade opened with a decline in Gold, and a corresponding hesitancy in Produce, giving a feeling check to any predictions to a further advance in prices. Butter is, however, very firm and [illegible] of the improvement noted in our last, with a strong tendency to still higher prices. A heavy amount has been taken during the week for export at full prices, and with a light comparative stock, and a fair home trade, the market is buoyant. Fine Fall-made tubs and firkins are scarce and wanted. Our quotations are [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange County, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Half-Firkin—State Dairy | [illegible] |
| Firkins—State Fall Dairy | [illegible] |
| Firkins—State Dairy | [illegible] |
| Firkins—State Dairy | [illegible] |
| Firkins—Western Reserve | [illegible] |
| Firkins—good Western Pennsylvania dairies | [illegible] |
| Firkins—Western Reserve and Pennsylvania dairies | [illegible] |
| Firkins—Western Original packages | [illegible] |
| Roll Butter, State | [illegible] |
| Roll Butter, Western | [illegible] |

CHEESE.

The market for Cheese continues firm and active, and our quotations—the demand of transitional being only limited by the quantities offered for sale:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Dairies—extra | [illegible] |
| State Dairies—fair to good | [illegible] |
| Western Reserve and Pennsylvania | [illegible] |
| Western Reserve and Pennsylvania to go [illegible] | [illegible] |
| English Dairy | [illegible] |
| Pine Apple | [illegible] |

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry and Game continue very light. The demand is active, and all good lots command full prices on arrival. The weather is now cold enough to assure the safe transit of such property to this market.

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkeys, by the package, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Turkeys, by the package, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Ducks, by the package, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Geese, by the package, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |

GAME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canvas-back, ⅌ [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canvas-back, common, ⅌ [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Redhead, ⅌ pair | [illegible] |
| Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair | [illegible] |
| Pheasants, ⅌ [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hill Quail, ⅌ [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quail, ⅌ doz | [illegible] |
| Pigeons, ⅌ doz | [illegible] |
| English Snipe, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] |
| Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Rabbits, ⅌ pair | [illegible] |

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are arriving more abundantly, and prices are lower, with an unsettled market. Preserved Eggs are difficult to sell, and prices only nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Actual count of Spanish Eggs | [illegible] |
| Fresh and Jersey, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] |
| Western, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] |
| Western Preserved, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] |

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for Beans is firm, with continuously [illegible] and tendency to better prices. Our quotations are unchanged:

| | |
|---|---|
| No charge for packing. | |
| Western, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs | [illegible] |
| Hideers, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs | [illegible] |
| Indiana, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs | [illegible] |
| Mixed lots, ⅌ bushel of 60 lbs | [illegible] |
| Yellow Eyes, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Pea, Canada, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Pea, Black Eyed State, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |

POTATOES.

The market for Potatoes is dull and heavy, with a large stock offering and a tendency to lower prices. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prolifics, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Mercers, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Mercers, ⅌ bbl—good to choice | [illegible] |
| Rockaways, ⅌ bbl—good to choice | [illegible] |
| Burbanks, ⅌ bbl—good to choice | [illegible] |
| Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ bbl—good to choice | [illegible] |
| Western Rose, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Nova Scotia, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |

FRUIT.

Apples continue dull and depressed. The stock is large during the past week has been comparatively small, and the tendency of the market is downward. Cranberries are dull at quotations:

APPLES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Spitzenberg, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Baldwins, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Greenings, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Twenty Ounces Apples, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Russets, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Common, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Mixed Lots Western, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Common Apples, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Cranberries, (Western,) ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |
| Cranberries, (Western,) ⅌ bbl | [illegible] |

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples and fruit are active at our full prices. Peaches are in better supply and are quiet. Other varieties of Dried Fruits continue in fair request at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, New, Ohio and State, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Apples, old, Ohio and State, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Prunes, new, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Cherries, new, pitted, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Raspberries, new, black, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Blackberries, new, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Peaches, new, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Peaches, unpeeled | [illegible] |
| Peaches, Western peeled | [illegible] |

SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hickory Nuts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Chestnuts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Black Walnuts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Butternuts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Filberts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Pecan Nuts, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Barley Malt, prime, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Barley Malt, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Barley, Canadian, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Barley, Canadian, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] |
| Barley, Canadian

# The New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1863.



AMERICAN ART UNION.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TEMPEST; CINDERELLA; THE WILD MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE TIE OF THE FREEMASON—ENGLISH FIX.

WALLACK'S—MAIDS PRIZE.

BROADWAY GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MAN RAVENS; WARNER THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY; GEN. MOTT, &c., &c. AT ALL HOURS—TOMMY'S VOY; &c; THE GIANT OF GALA; CONCERTS, afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL—GEO. SUTTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 596 BROADWAY—SCHWARTZ'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO WAR.



THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

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| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $2 00 |
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| Five copies one year | 8 00 |
| Ten copies one year | 15 00 |
| Twenty copies one year | 30 00 |

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H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 2.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

A daring rebel account comes to us from Charleston, of an attack by two gunboats—the *Chicora* and *Palmetto State*—accompanied by three small steamers, upon our blockading fleet outside, in which—if we may believe the story as told by the rebels—two National gunboats were sunk, another crippled, and the whole blockading fleet dispersed. All this occurred on the 31st ult. about 4 o'clock in the morning. The rebel fleet was commanded by Commodore INGRAHAM, who was on board the *Palmetto State*. He attacked the *Mercedita* and sunk her, and all on board are supposed to have perished, with the exception of Capt. STELLWAGEN and a boat's crew. There is a vague report of another gunboat having been sunk, and a number set on fire; but it appears to have very little foundation. All this accomplished the rebel fleet returned to Charleston, and reported the entire blockading fleet destroyed or driven off, and a joint proclamation was issued by BEAUREGARD and INGRAHAM, as commanders respectively of the land and naval forces, declaring the blockade raised. It appears, however, that on the same evening some of our blockading vessels were again discovered outside, and the next morning some twenty vessels were off the bar—so the raising of the blockade was only for a very brief period. Indeed, the whole rebel story bears evidence of the most gross exaggeration. In connection with this subject it may not be inappropriate to state, that the Navy Department yesterday ordered the iron-clads *Keokuk*, *Catskill*, *Nantucket* and *Sangamon* to be get ready for sea at once, and to proceed South.

We also have a rebel report of another repulse of the *Montauk* from Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. She is said this time to have been accompanied by four gunboats and one mortar-boat. The rebel commander, Maj. JOHN B. GALLIE, was killed.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from an individual who left Newbern Jan. 27, that the troops which were to participate in the great movement against Charleston and Savannah had started from Newbern and its vicinity for their destination. The expedition is of so extensive a character that hardly a doubt seems to be entertained of its success by those engaged in the enterprise. The soldiers are enthusiastic for their leader, Gen. FOSTER, who was for a long time stationed in Charleston harbor, and was one of the brave band who surrendered at Fort Sumter. He has an army under his command nearly as large as Gen. GRANT is said to have at Vicksburgh, and including some of the finest regiments in the service of the country. No labor has been deemed too great in the equipment of this strong force. The expedition comprises cavalry, artillery, infantry, transports and gunboats, wooden and iron-clad, and such an amount of improved projectiles, for offensive warfare, that victory has been organized, so far as it can be, by previous preparation.

A letter-writer from Newbern, on the 27th ult., states as follows: "The expedition for Wilmington and Charleston has started. The iron-clads are already at work. Two of our Company, who have just come up from Beaufort, state that they could hear them peling away at something all day, and that they had already reached the walls of Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Wilmington Harbor. Our position here is strongly fortified, and it will be next to impossible for the rebels to capture the place."

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent states that Gov. ALLEN has requested Mr. O. B. WILDER, Superintendent of Contrabands at that place, to collect all the negro soldiers he can, as a portion of the Massachusetts contingent authorized by the Government. Gen. DIX has given his consent, and is acting quite briskly. The Government has also not lost considered to appropriate the wanted funds of rebels in the Department of Eastern Virginia to the use of the contrabands, who will, under suitable supervisionary, be engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in the raising of early vegetables for the Northern market.

Letters from New-Orleans state that Gen. BANKS is really discouraged at the state of affairs in his department. He has too many troops to keep idle and too few to attack Port Hudson. When the expedition was organized the Medical Department had no information regarding its destination, but took it for granted that it was going to Texas Rivers, whither all the ambulances and medical stores were sent. It is impossible to move without them, since it is impossible to make provisions for the wounded in case of an engagement.

Letters from Mr. EDWARD ROBERT, surgeon of the gunboat *Cayuga*, dated off Galveston Jan. 12, state that it was the expectation that Galveston would be immediately attacked, and an attempt made to cut off the enemy as the troops marching down the Sabine in the rear of the fortifications.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. The joint resolution to revise the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Department of the West their pay, bounty and pensions, was reported back from the Military Committee. A bill concerning pardons, remission of penalties and forfeitures in criminal cases, was passed. A bill for the sale of certain Indian reservations in California and for the establishment of new reservations, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. McDOUGALL's resolutions, relative to French intervention in Mexico, were laid on the table, 34 to 5. The Long Island matter was again referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. WILSON's bill for the encouragement of recruitments, and for enrolling and drafting the militia, was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, an adverse report was made on the Virginia election cases. The bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was passed, 71 to 62. The bill providing for a revision and codification of the General Statutes of the United States was rejected, 66 to 43. A bill for the construction of a ship canal for the passage of armed vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, to adapt them to the defence of the Northern Lakes, was reported from the Military Committee, and its consideration was postponed until Friday. A bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific was passed. A bill relating to Military Hospitals and providing for the organization of an ambulance corps, was reported back from the Military Committee, and passed. The Senate bill authorizing the employment of additional help in the Quartermaster-General's office, was passed. The Senate bill for the more efficient administration of the Subsistence Department, was also passed. The Senate's amendments to the House bill, authorizing 20,000 men to be raised in Kentucky for twelve months, for home defence, were concurred in, and the bill has thus gone through both Houses. The House soon afterward adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of importance was done. The resolutions offered by Mr. TRUMAN, approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation, were called up and postponed until to-day, together with a substitute offered by Mr. COOK.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. A number of Democrats desired to be excused from service on the Committees on one pretext and another, some of which were admitted. Among the bills introduced was one to punish frauds on laborers and others seeking employment, and another to legalize the acts of the Corporation of New-York in paying money for the relief of the families of disabled soldiers. Concurrent resolutions were introduced to amend the Constitution so as to reorganize the several Courts.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The price of gold advanced 1½ per cent. yesterday, as compared with Tuesday night. On the Charleston news stocks were dull and lower at the early Board, but improved at the close of the day. Gold 156¾; Erie shares 73¾ per cent; Money 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Pork was more active and somewhat firmer. Bacon, Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Cotton was dull and drooping. Light transactions were reported in Groceries. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. The Freight engagements were moderate, with 580 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Tribune on Peace and Foreign Mediation.

Several days since we made some comments upon Mr. GREELEY's efforts to put an end to the war, by the mediation of some foreign Power. On the 30th ult. the *Tribune* published the following synopsis of his views on this subject:

1. We believe that the War for the Union has now entered upon a phase which, in all probability must prove *fatal*—that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result must be until night decisive.

2. We believe that the rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that their defeats will be so conclusive that any impartial umpire would thereupon advise them that their enterprise is hopeless, and that they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip them, there will while ours.

4. We believe that, should they be successful and we defeated in the general results of the campaign now opening, impartial third parties will say that we ought in conscience to press on the best attainable terms. Whether we shall take that counsel or renew the struggle, as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will determine.

5. But we believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the Great Powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows, nor by menaces, but by representations—against a continuance of the struggle, as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of Humanity and Commerce.

In our comments we stated, on what we deemed good authority, that Mr. GREELEY had been in communication, both verbal and written, with M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and that he had also corresponded with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, on the subject of Peace and Mediation. On the 1st Mr. GREELEY makes the following comment upon that statement:

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM since wrote me a civil private letter, to which I returned a civil reply, and that ended the correspondence. As to M. MERCIER, I heard that some one had told him or written him that I thought so or so about Mediation, or winced something done or said about it—and I wrote him forthwith to say that no one had any right to speak for me in the premises, and that I had no counsel to give to the Emperor NAPOLEON or his representative, and that whatever any one might say as resulting with this position was unwarranted. M. MERCIER politely acknowledgeth the receipt of my note, and that is all of that correspondence.

I once met M. MERCIER, and, being kindly received by him, did venture to ask him some questions touching the disposition of the Emperor toward this country—its unity, its greatness, and its power. The answers I received were frank and satisfactory—and that is all I can say on that subject. Whoever imagines that I could solicit intervention on the part of France in our National affairs, or that her Ambassador could discuss the purposes and plans of his Government with a private citizen scarcely known to him, must be strangely ignorant or utterly demented. I knew before—for it was plainly avowed—that France desires to see our civil war ended; but what the Emperor proposes to do in the premises I neither know nor have sought to learn from M. MERCIER."

We leave this matter there. What Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's "civil private letter" to Mr. GREELEY, or Mr. GREELEY's "civil reply," contained, we have no means of knowing, and we right to know. We have, however, seen and carefully perused the two letters of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and we find in them no intimation that any such conversation as this—and still more, that he should find it necessary to proclaim it. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to stimulate the rebels to desperate resistance, than such a declaration. With the prospect of a protracted war, their energies might flag and their courage fail; but with the assurance that three or four months more of successful endurance would give them victory and Independence, they will fight with all the strength that desperation and hope can give them. Mr. GREELEY's reiterated proclamation of such a purpose *doubles* the chances of our defeat.

We do not suppose that Mr. GREELEY consciously intends to produce any such effect. But we cannot forget that at the very outset of this contest he was in favor of Disunion. He conceded the right of the Slave States to secede. He urged the impolicy as well as injustice of a war to keep them from it. He did not believe that the South was worth to the Union what it would cost to keep her in. He desired to relieve the nation from all responsibility for the sin of Slavery, and to throw it all upon the States which maintained it. And he believed the Free States would profit by their deliverance from the political control which the South had always exercised. We have seen no evidence that he has changed these views. He has yielded for the time to the necessity of waging war. But his recent advocacy of peace, and his efforts to bring it about by foreign mediation, indicate an adhesion to his early views and a conviction that the time has come when they can be carried out. The *effect* of the policy he is now pursuing, if it prove successful, will certainly be to bring about the *Disunion* which he seems to deprecate.

We concur with the *Tribune* in urging upon the Government the necessity of making vigorous, effective and successful war. The campaign now opening ought to give us victories in every section of the South, and compel submission to our arms and laws. But, if it should fail, we do *not* believe the people "will next wish to ascertain whether they are equally incapable of making *peace*." They will renew the struggle. They will prepare for a fresh campaign and for further fights. They will not surrender the integrity of the nation and the hopes of humanity until every effort of which the nation is capable shall have been put forth for their preservation.

### The Affair at Charleston.

The rebels seem to have had another of those small successes which serve them instead of victories, and which they magnify to the utmost for effect at home and upon foreign Powers. It has been known for some time that they were constructing at Charleston a couple of iron-clads, with which they expected either to repeat the exploits of the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, or to resist the attempt upon Charleston which has been long impending. Before daylight on the morning of the 31st ult., they sallied forth, D. N. INGRAHAM, "Flag-Officer Commanding," being on board one of them, the *Palmetto State*, and Capt. TUCKER commanding the other, called the *Chicora*.

The official report from "Flag Officer" INGRAHAM states that he struck one federal gunboat, the *Mercedita*, and that she surrendered; and he adds that Capt. TUCKER "*thinks*" he sunk one vessel, and set another on fire. This is the whole story, so far as we have any reliable intelligence. The rest of the blockading squadron temporarily withdrew from their position either for safety, or to draw the reins further out into a broader field, in which they were not successful. But BEAUREGARD and INGRAHAM made haste immediately to issue an absurd proclamation that "the blockade had been *raised* by the *superior naval forces* of the Confederate States," and that they had "sunk, dispersed, and driven out of sight the entire hostile fleet!"

This surpasses a little the ordinary braggadocio of rebel bulletins. We doubt whether even the Charleston chivalry can read this bombastic document without a broad grin. Capt. INGRAHAM, when in the National service, though given to swagger, was still an officer of real merit; and nothing but a desperate cause could have forced him into so foolish an exhibition. The rebel newspapers seem to have been freely used to give favor to the farce, for they announce that the foreign Consuls had been taken out beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders, and couldn't see them. Thereupon, it is gravely announced that they had declared the blockade to have been "legally raised." But in the evening, four of the blockading vessels reappeared, and next morning over twenty of them were again upon the ground.

Some of our neighbors doubt the truth of this report, which comes to us only through rebel sources. We see no reason to doubt the statements, but they are of very small importance. As affecting the validity of the Charleston blockade, they have absolutely no consequence whatever. Possibly, the effect may be to delay somewhat the sailing of the Navy Yard vessels, of which we have two hundred at blockading ports. Yesterday, we have seen it stated that Mr. WELLES ought to have ordered no vessels at least, until the expedition of the Navy Dept. But it seems he didn't.

### The Fight for the Mississippi.

Gen. GRANT, with nearly the entire Army of the Mississippi, is now opposite Vicksburgh, on the Louisiana shore. It is a vastly greater army than was engaged in the last attack on Vicksburgh. It comprises all the latter force, together with the much larger force that GRANT, in the closing days of the year, was marching down the Mississippi Central Railroad to attack Vicksburgh in the rear—which movement, it is now known, was baulked by the cowardly surrender of Col. MURPHY at Holly Springs and the imbecility of Gen. DAVIES at Island No. Ten. The Richmond *Whig* puts the strength of GRANT's army at 80,000 men, accompanied by fourteen gunboats and over two hundred steamers and transports. It is quite likely that this estimate is not far from the truth. So far as appears from facts which have been telegraphed from Cairo, Gen. GRANT's plan of operations is to combine of a simultaneous land attack on the rebel works from above and below, while the gunboats may be able to render important aid both on the Mississippi and the Yazoo. The famous "cut-off" canal seems to be still progressing, and the water is reported running through it at a depth of from two to four feet. Even if the channel is not widened so as to turn the course of the Mississippi River, the canal may subserve the vital purpose of permitting our gunboats and transports to pass through, after the fashion in which Gen. FOSTER's canal higher up the same river enabled him to circumvent the rebels at Island No. Ten. The rebels have planted a battery on the left bank of the river which commands the lower end of the canal; but, on the other hand, a considerable Union force—undoubtedly accompanied with artillery—has crossed the bend, and is stationed about a dozen miles below Vicksburgh, on the opposite side of the river. We suppose, also, that our gunboats could run the gauntlet of this rebel battery—a sort of action which has been frequently accomplished on the Western rivers.

The attack on Vicksburgh, we should suppose, would be timed so as to correspond with the attack on Port Hudson, and, if possible, with the forward movement of Gen. ROSECRANS; for if each of these movements, and particularly the two former, are made without concert, the rebels will be enabled to concentrate their forces so as to make the work at each very difficult. We think there are grounds for believing that the rebel forces in the Southwest are now much larger than they have been for a long time. We incline to credit the rebel statements that troops have been sent there from Virginia. JEFF. DAVIS in his speeches made in Mississippi on his late Western tour, dwelt repeatedly and with great earnestness on the vital importance of maintaining control of the Mississippi River. He knew that Winter was the proper time for our armies to operate in the Southwest. He knew of the grand efforts about to be made to open the river and reduce Vicksburgh and Port Hudson; and he knew and knows of the preparations of Gen. ROSECRANS for an advance movement. He knows the difficulty, as well as the uselessness of Winter operations in Eastern Virginia; and we see no reason for doubting the repeated statements of the Richmond journals, that large bodies of troops have been sent from Virginia, where they are little needed, to the Southwest, where they are demanded for the most critical exigency. The Cotton States of the Gulf also have lately been scoured and scoured again for everything in the shape of a man; and all have been conscripted and driven to the point of danger. So that it seems likely, that while the Union army now about to try its metal against Vicksburgh is twice as strong as that which made the last attempt, it may have to encounter an enemy there who is also twice as strong as he was then. We do not imagine, however, that Gen. GRANT will remain very long inactive before Vicksburgh, or that he will undertake a series of strategic manœuvres or combinations at all approaching the intricate. There are many reasons why he should not. The West is anxious and impatient for the speedy opening of the river; the region of country in which his army now is stationed, is, even in Winter, horribly unhealthy; his troops are of the fighting kind; and he himself is the man who acquired fame, on a memorable occasion, by proposing to the rebels to move *immediately* upon their works. Days may elapse, and even a week or two, before the thunders of artillery will echo along the Great Valley, and the children of the Father of Waters fight with the usurpers for their inheritance. But the battle will very soon be fought and won.

UNEMPLOYED GUERRILLAS.—It is gratifying, on many accounts, to find the people of Boston expressing a desire on their part to reward patriotic services by applause, even if they have not been of the most distinguished or decisive character. We are glad, also, to learn, from Gen. McCLELLAN's own declaration, that he is devoting himself mainly to the preparation of a history of the Peninsular War, while he was in command of the Army of the Potomac. It will doubtless be a valuable work, and will throw light upon an important portion of this great contest with rebellion.

We wish, however, that Gen. McCLELLAN would postpone his literary efforts until the materials for them are a little more abundant. The war ought to be ended before its history is written. At all events, we do not see why, during its progress, a Major-General of McCLELLAN's abilities should be released from its duties and devote himself, on full pay, to the grilling of history. He is reported more than [illegible] Brigadiers are of service to the public, good. They should either be assigned to commands in some field where their services are needed, or else relieved from the service altogether. Gen. BURNSIDE, on leaving his command, tendered the resignation of his commission, on the ground that he would not consent to draw pay from the Government when he was giving its equivalent; and it was only on the assurance that he should soon be put to work again somewhere, that he consented to withdraw his resignation and accept a furlough for thirty days. We wish all our Generals were equally scrupulous. The President is constantly assigning new Generals of all grades, while some of the most conspicuous of those already in the service are left without commands, but on full pay. Some are lecturing on politics, some writing history, and some, so far as the public know, not even doing either. Is it not time for a reform in this matter?

### Senator McDougall and Louis Napoleon.

The denunciatory resolutions directed against France, which Mr. McDOUGALL has been pressing on the attention of the Senate, were tabled yesterday by a vote of four to one. There never was anything to be gained, since our troubles began, by official railing or menace against foreign Powers; and there is now less than ever. If Louis NAPOLEON sees that we are weak, or divided, or faltering, nothing that we say will cause him to alter one little of his plans. If he sees that we are united and determined and strong in the enterprise we have now on hand, neither speeches nor resolutions will be necessary to induce him to let us alone.

The experience of the last two years, we should think, ought to be sufficient to convince most of us that it is not speeches or dispatches that regulate European policy toward us. What foreign ministers in London and Paris and St. Petersburgh wait to hear by every mail is not what Senator THIS or Senator THAT has said or moved, but what ROSECRANS or HOOKER has *done*. They do not attach the slightest importance to any Northern man's opinion either about the prospects of the war, or about the capabilities of either North or South. But they watch with the closest attention the movements of the armies in the field and the results of the elections, and on these data they form opinions of their own, which neither our speeches nor dispatches can either change or shake.

Under these circumstances, we again repeat that the truest and wisest foreign policy consists in the vigorous conduct of the war, and the presentation to the world of an unbroken front in its prosecution. As long as we are united and determined, and have three thousand miles between us and our assailants, we are a terrific enemy, even though gold were selling at 500 per cent. premium. But as long as we have parties engaged in demoralizing the army by encouraging officers in insubordination, and degrading the nation by proclaiming on the one hand that they love Slavery so well that they would rather see the Union destroyed than see it abolished—or on the other that they hate Slavery so much that they would sacrifice the Union to its abolition, no amount of invective will prevent foreign Powers from believing in our weakness and acting as if they believed it. You cannot get French military men to talk or think otherwise than contemptuously of the military prowess of a people in which an officer has only to be dismissed from the service by court-martial in order to make him the hero of a political party.

With their notions of military duty and military honor, these things are proofs positive of rottenness and decay. Our answer, and our only answer, to the low opinions of our capabilities, which, as our correspondent writes us, are now current in the French army, in discipline and hard fighting. The "phrases," as they well call them, of our Congressmen, will not help our reputation in the least. As long as we are held at bay on the Potomac and on the Mississippi, threats of our displeasure, in case the French carry out their policy in Mexico, will only excite laughter in Paris.

As regards Louis NAPOLEON's aims or designs in Mexico, either on behalf of the unfortunate "Latin race," or on behalf of his own suffering cotton operatives, they are not of half so much importance to us as his means of accomplishing them. The programme which Mr. McDOUGALL has traced out for him—the conquest of Mexico, of Lower California, of California and Texas, and the control of the Mississippi River, is a pretty extensive one, but it will be quite time enough for us to declare war against him for the purpose of preventing his carrying it out, when there is some appearance of probability that he will be able to do so. France has already had some experience of the difficulty of conquering countries, even when the population is sparse, barbarous, and unorganized, and the scene of operations at her own door. They began the work of subjugating Algiers in 1830, but it was seventeen years before ABDEL KADER surrendered, and the contest was not at an end. Her crusade against Mexico has now lasted for a year, and, if the Mexicans are in earnest, will last for many more, with infinite loss and suffering to the French, and very little to the Mexicans. Their distance from France, and the nature of the country, and even the disorganized condition of society and the absence of a strong central Government, are all favorable to a protracted resistance, because it renders it impossible for the invaders to strike a decisive blow. If they had the capital to-morrow, they would, in the existing state of Mexican politics, be little better off than now. It is not saying, by any means too much to say that one hundred thousand men will be the smallest force which will be requisite to take the country and hold it. When this is done, it will be high time for us to take precautions against his overrunning the whole Continent as far North as Arkansas, but not sooner; and by that time, we may hope to see the Rebellion crushed, and the Union restored, and our Government in a position to take care of itself.

[illegible] Paris which the French papers will not [illegible] this country. They are clear, but it has to be clear gray. As to the effect of E. on our finances, that the [illegible] opened "relief to Ind," as one is to guard from any more impossible course, it will be the duty of our Government to see that the carrying of it out be made as efficient and economical as possible, and in doing so, it may count upon the support of the nation to the last man and last dollar.

### The Duty on Paper.

The Secretary of the Treasury has expressed the opinion, in a communication to the Senate, that the reduction of the present duty on imported paper will increase the revenue to the Government. Of this, we presume, no one can entertain any doubt. The revenue from all kinds of imported paper has never exceeded $200,000 a year—and not a dollar of this came from the duties on the common qualities of printing paper. Writing paper, wall paper, and some of the most expensive kinds of book paper have sometimes been imported. But we presume that for the last ten years not a dollar has been derived by the Government from duties on paper used for newspapers, simply because, under those duties, no such paper has been imported.

A reduction of the duty to five per cent would probably work a change in this respect. So long, certainly, as printing paper is kept up to its present enormous price, the importations would be made which would yield some revenue. There are probably ten newspapers on the seaboard, or near it, which, in the aggregate consume paper to the amount of two millions of dollars per annum. A duty of ten per cent on this alone would yield more revenue than has hitherto been derived from all kinds of paper ever imported. When revenue is as much needed as it is now, and is likely to be for some years to come, this is a consideration which ought not to be wholly overlooked.

But the main reason for reducing the duty on paper is to prevent the success of a combined movement among paper-makers to force the price of paper to a point far beyond its natural limit, and damaging alike to newspapers, book-publishers and the great mass of the people to whom reading of some kind has become an absolute necessity. This movement was commenced in October last, by some twenty or thirty of the largest paper-makers, controlling probably nine-tenths of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and who had formed themselves, some two months previously, into what was called the Paper-Makers' Association, avowedly for the protection of its members against the undue pressure of competition. Almost their first act was the adoption of a resolution "recommending" that no paper be sold by the members for less than a certain designated scale of prices,—ranging from 25 to 35 per cent above the rates then ruling in the market. The first effect of this "recommendation" was to push the price of paper up to the point desired; the second was to increase the price of rags, which up to that time had been less than usual; and the third was to create a panic among consumers, of which the combined monopolists on both sides were prompt to take advantage, and to raise the price of paper and of rags higher and higher until both had more than doubled. The game worked admirably. These manufacturers had the monopoly of the business; they were agreed among themselves;—there was no home competition which was of any account, and access to the foreign market and the check of that competition was prevented by the Government duty of 25 per cent, aided by the exchange of 25, 30 and finally of 60 per cent. They had everything their own way. And they took advantage of their opportunity, by forcing paper from one point to another, until actual orders on the foreign market and the application to Congress for a reduction of the duty, made it prudent for them to pause. And they intend to pause accordingly, until the adjournment of Congress without action, shall renew their monopoly and their power. Their energies are now devoted to lobbying against the reduction of the duty.

Ten paper-makers, constituting a Committee of the Association, have recently sent a memorial to Congress denying the charge of combination, and embodying a certificate signed by thirty-three members, and stating that "no action had ever been taken in reference to prices which was obligatory upon the members," and that "they have not been controlled in their prices by the action." Probably not—yet every one of them has conformed to its "recommendation;"—not one of them has ever sold paper below the advance "recommended" when so subsequently; and, even with the softening of its phrases, at least one prominent member of the Association refused to sign the certificate on the ground that it was untrue, and *four* of the Committee who got up the memorial have themselves refused or neglected to sign the certificate!

This document asserts that the rise in paper is due to the rise in rags. Unfortunately for this, the price of paper went up first, rags did not rise in price until after the "recommendation" of the paper-makers had raised the price of paper. Now, moreover, rags do not rise in price; why has the price of straw paper risen just as much as that of paper made of rags? And, finally, why has not paper risen in Europe just as much as here,—if the increase is due, as these men allege, to the shortage of cotton? Cotton is not more plenty in Europe than here: yet there the price of paper has not materially changed.

Probably paper might have risen somewhat in this country in the absence of a combination. But that is unquestionably the cause of the enormous increase which it has sustained. It would go high enough without the direct aid of the Government in excluding foreign competition. Let us have a reduction of the duty, and then the price will regulate itself.

# FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

## The Split Between the Wood Democrats and the Richmond-Cagger Regency.

## Appointment of the Standing Committees of the Assembly.

## FIELDS STILL BENT ON FILLIBUSTERING.

## Proposed Amendment of the State Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The longer the Fernando Wood men reflect on the way they have been manœuvred by the Richmond and Cagger Regency, the more angry they grow. They are sharp too, generally, and cut two or three things in particular. In the first place they were determined on having Dixie Speaker of the House, or prevent an organization. In this they signally miscarried. The result of that scheme was to cover them with honors of the most doubtful description. In the next place, they were resolved on conferring on Wood whatever honors they were having from the caucus for Speaker. Failing in the plot to prevent an election, they determined that their patron should be given at least the honor of the Democratic nomination by the party caucus. In this also they signally failed. Of the seventy Democrats in the joint caucus, Wood received barely twenty. The most said that the followers of Wood could do was to control the votes—these twenty—and it is said they had hard work to do even that. Not a single Democrat not directly indebted, in some measure at least, to Wood for his election, could be induced to go for him. The country members indignantly spurned the contact.

LEGAL NOTICES.

This is an aggravating state of things, and it is not wonderful that the usual party of adherents to Wood should be indignant—not only at the Richmond and Cagger Regency, but nearly all the world besides. They charge on the Regency the design of breaking up the Democratic party, and for forming a new party, through a coalition with the enemy, for the purpose of inviting Fernando out in the cold.

It would be difficult to group together in one batch, all the hard things said and uttered on this subject, and it would be premature to speculate what the fermentation will bring forth.

The announcement of the Speaker of the Standing Committees this morning, was awaited with no little interest. True to the ill-chosen policy of the followers of Mr. Wood, who consumed three weeks of the session in filibustering, Mr. T. C. Fields, who had been placed at the end of the Committee on Banks asked to be excused from serving, saying at the same time that he would not serve, whether excused or not. The Committee of Grievances was his election, and he had been granted. The House excused him, when Mr. Dakin, of Kings, was particularly indignant and wanted to be excused from the Committee of Division and Erection of Towns and Counties, and from all other Committees to which he might be appointed, and the House very willingly excused him, inasmuch of having lost much. The general cheer Kings expressed to feel most of anybody on the subject, but all the action of the House seem to relieve him. Mr. Lourell, of New-York, was quite equal with Kings, excused from the Committee of Charitable and Religious Societies, when Mr. Murray, of Erie, made a similar request, he having been placed on the Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifth bills. At this point Mr. Darew thought that the excuses had been extended far enough; the House and the State required the services of every member, and there should be no shirking. Mr. Rathbone, of St. Lawrence, felt constrained to go for excusing, for he was of the opinion that they who were asking to be excused had so conducted themselves as to forfeit all claim or right to be on any Committee. He would excuse them from the House, if they desired it. Much discussion ensued, during which the Speaker felt himself peremptorily to order Mr. T. C. Fields to be seated. The spirit of the movement was essentially disorganizing, and it received a merited rebuke when Mr. Strahan, a high-minded Democrat, from Erie, who did not hesitate to say that it did no credit to the House or to the party to which he belonged. Mr. T. C. Fields, true to the plan of disturbing business, and in fulfillment of his threat against the Speaker, tried to have the Committees referred to the Committee of the whole House, with the view of revising them, and to overrule the Speaker, and cited precedents for so doing. The remarks of Messrs. Strahan and Weaver, leading Democratic members, showed that the power of Mr. T. C. Fields to lead his party was broken, and the attempt against the Speaker and the Committees so emphatically failed, quite as signally as his attempt to relieve him. Mr. Lourell, of New-York, was quite equal with Kings, excused from the Committee of Charitable and Religious Societies, when Mr. Murray, of Erie, made a similar request, he having been placed on the Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifth bills. At this point Mr. Darew thought that the excuses had been extended far enough; the House and the State required the services of every member, and there should be no shirking. Mr. Rathbone, of St. Lawrence, felt constrained to go for excusing, for he was of the opinion that they who were asking to be excused had so conducted themselves as to forfeit all claim or right to be on any Committee. He would excuse them from the House, if they desired it. Much discussion ensued, during which the Speaker felt himself peremptorily to order Mr. T. C. Fields to be seated. The spirit of the movement was essentially disorganizing, and it received a merited rebuke from

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, who can cook dumplings and all kinds of pastry, game, poultry, and all kinds of dinners, and is an excellent baker; has lived several years in this City; best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 Bleecker, between 2d and 3d sts., second floor, Abbott's.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish woman desires situation as first-class cook. Also understands washing and ironing; no objection to the country; none of City references given. Call for two days at No. 47 6th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen for one days, at No. 420 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT ENGlish cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making; can produce the best of City references. Address Cordwainer, for two days at No. 681 West 42d-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French and American cookery; with produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 202 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 40 6th-st., between 28th and 29th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands game, soups, baking and pastry; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 150 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker, and has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing if required; she is an excellent baker; has the best City references for character. Call or address for two days, at No. 20 Bedford-st., Mr. Wright's, between 4 and 6 o'clock, p. m.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Irish woman desires situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; none of City references given. Call for two days at No. 47 6th-st., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen for one days, at No. 420 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT ENGlish cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and bread-making; can produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 681 West 42d-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American cookery; with produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 202 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook and is an excellent washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 40 6th-st., between 28th and 29th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, to all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 24 West 16th-st., third story, front room.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; City references given. Apply at No. 24 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 3 days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has good City references from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call, for one day, at No. 252 East 10th-st., between Avenue A and Avenue B; second door from the river.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 110 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable woman a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing; 3 years' City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 64 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in sewing; best of City references; has excellent references in her character. Inquire for two days, at No. 64 8th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and waiting; is a good hand at sewing; best of City references; has lived in last place two years; not of City residence; can be seen for two days, at No. 634 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young German girl as chambermaid or to assist in sewing; best references can be given. Apply at Mrs. Kistner's, No. 215 4th-st., third floor.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, of years of age, a situation, in a very respectable family, to do light work and mind children. Inquire at No. 1 Bond-st., in the rear.

A HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do general housework or for chambermaid; lately landed. Call at No. 211 East 34th-st., 2d floor, front room.

A NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who fully understands the care of children; is willing to do plain sewing; is willing and desirous to do light chamber work; is willing and obliging; a good home more of an object than wages; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 107 East 32d-st., between 3d and 4d avs.

A NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wants a place as children's nurse; would assist with chamber work and sewing; has best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant American woman, a situation to take care of children, and if desired, can teach them to spell and read; is willing to do chamber work; has no objection to go out of the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 135 24-st.

A NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—A NEAT, active young woman wants a place as nurse and active lady's maid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; understands hairdressing perfectly. Has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a person as nurse and seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Call at 201 East 13th-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as nursing baby, or to do light housework. Call or address A. B., 351 West 31st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 East 20th-st., second floor.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable girl as children's nurse; is willing to do sewing and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 Bond-st., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of the nursing, and is willing to make herself useful if required; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at M. A. RINGOLD'S, milliner, No. 637 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young German girl, who speaks good English; understands the care of children; would go out of the country; is a good hand. Inquire of Mrs. CLARKE, No. 128 Elizabeth-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman with excellent references; can cut and fit dresses. Can be seen at Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, No. 505 Broadway, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation, a young woman, with a child of 3 years, to do chamber work and sewing; is an excellent operator on the sewing machine; and if City, reference given; can cut and fit all styles of family sewing, shirts and children's clothes; is quick at the needle. Call and see and be convinced 37. Call at 181 East Broadway, for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wants work by the day in some private family. Address Miss, EMMES, Bible-house Post-office.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO first-class girls, wages $14 to $18 a month to those that are recommended and which need references; two Protestant girls wanted for a private family, a short distance in the country, at high wages, with good references—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; must have good recommendations; German Lutherans preferred; good cooks, bakers and ice-cream makers, laundry and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, lady's maids, lady's maids to take care of girls for general housework; and a number of smart tidy girls. Lately landed girls can be well suited; also servants, generally, with good situations in City or country, at high wages. German girls wanted immediately. Apply at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-av. A lady in attendance.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS accomplished girls, any capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 EASTERN-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 128 Elizabeth, corner of Grand. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and French cooks, girls and boys, to suit all; also, small girls; cook and phoebe always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

A CALL TO ALL PATRONS OF THE ABSENTEE INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c. I take the liberty to inform my friends who wish first-class reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, 307 4th-av.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, OR OTHER person who may be in want of industrious and well recommended servants, can at any time by addressing an order, or call at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 487 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas Hotel.

### MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk; is a thoroughly competent, and will accept a moderate salary; City references given. Address ARTHUR, Box 178 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, by one who is a very good waiter. Can be seen at Our Office; references given. Call at No. 8 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by an experienced book-keeper, who can furnish the best of City references; is a good penman and accountant. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 137 Times Office.

A FIREMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man, a situation as fireman in a hotel or country house; is sober and civil man; has had great experience; and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 117 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 1,272 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of managing a place of any extent and from country; Scotch gardener preferred; good at his trade; thoroughly sober and steady; good taste and in order; will give references. Address F. D., Box No. 207 Times office, for one week.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a single young man as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; has been used to good place; can give good City references; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging to the utmost; will take no place without references from his last and present place. Address, for two days, J. E., Box No. 224 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; can take the entire charge of a place; has been used to the business; can give City references. Call at the address for two days, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., 2d floor, front room.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; has been used to the best of City. Call or address, D. S., No. 114 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as porter; would have no objection to go in the country; understands the care of horses and carriages; has been used to good place; can give good City references from his last employer; is willing to do any thing; wages moderate. Address E. B., Box No. 25 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would accept to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for the first year or period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,116 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced porter. Address M., Box No. 142 Times Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A young man of unbounded integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of obtaining an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; he is a resident of Milwaukee and familiar with that country; the best of City references. Address J. S., care of S. S. Gardner, 5 Cortlandt-st.

## HELP WANTED.

### WANTED.

Edge-tool makers, forgers, grinders and polishers on light axes for army use. Apply to

C. HAMMOND & SON,
No. 328 Commerce-st., Philadelphia.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be fastidious, of good address and appearance; must be a registered pharmacist, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 317 Pearl-st., or address B., Box No. 1,272 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman of middle age, as seamstress; one that has had experience in working a sewing-machine; be able to cut and make a shirt in the better manner; and be willing to make herself generally useful as seamstress in a private family. Wages $7. Call at No. 105 2d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 39 West 13th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A woman to do the general housework of a small private family. A woman, with good recommendations, may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 126 West 13th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, ONE WHO has had experience in taking charge of an infant; she must be quiet and neat; able to nurse, and some mending. Call at No. 207 6th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR GERman girl as waiter, &c. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 11 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD WASHER, ironer and cook, and who is willing to make herself useful in a family of 4 men and wife. Address Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address B. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Evergreens. Address, Oriental Nurseries, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 192.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction, where our brand, one brand has been established upward of fifty years, and has a World-wide reputation. Ask only for the Pearl Mottled.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Sole Agents, 211 Washington-st., and No. 165 Water-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE BY USING

KEPP'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. Imitate before the unequaled Java, with all Manufacturer Name: PEARSON & CO.

Price 30 cents per pound.

(Put up in one-pound packages only.)

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 114 MAIDEN-LANE,
Opposite Stewart's Dry Goods Store.
Also sold by

THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 280 Greenwich-st., N. Y.
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Brooklyn, No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ Monroe-st., Jersey City, and by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.

☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

WM. H. DENNISON'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, fermented with only sugar, and of superior flavor, is put up by the subscriber, MARTIN E. BOHNET, 103 Fulton-st., for the subscriber.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO bring to the notice of the business and private community of this City that they have this day established themselves under the firm and style of

MOBER BROTHERS & CO.,

for the purpose of transacting an

EUROPEAN EXPRESS
AND GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in connection with their old established houses in BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

J. MEINEYER,
J. MOBER.

OFFICE NO. 6 NASSAU-ST.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

## FOR SALE.

### FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHes to sell his farm, in Sussex County, N. J., situate adjoining the corporate limits of Lafayette, in the town of Newton, containing 100 acres, 40 acres woodland, the balance land of excellent quality, well watered, and in good condition, and the possession at the option of the purchaser, either this year or next, giving immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the present time. The farm now is rented for the balance of this year, and the purchaser can have the benefit of the rent. The farm is in a thorough state of cultivation, and the best of reasons for selling will be given. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or address, if by mail, Lafayette, Sussex-Co., N. J. Last for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM of 25 valuation, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 38 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 70 acres lies in the village and contains a dwelling-house, barn, and other outbuildings, in good order. Rent, $100 per year, and there is a good well and water in the house. Apply to Mr. Ward, Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 2,000 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 50 acres (near the City), on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the enclosures are in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of Sullivan and 30-st., inquire at the Marble Hall, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 34-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 200 acres, in Orange County, 60 miles from City, on the Erie Railway; 100 acres of meadow, 50 acres of woodland, and the balance tillable; well watered; good buildings; fruit trees; 2 miles from Chester Station; 1 mile from Goshen; 1 mile from Middletown; will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Otis, Sussex County, N. J. Last for the farm, $75 per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM of 25 valuation, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 38 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 70 acres lies in the village and contains a dwelling-house, barn, and other outbuildings, in good order. Rent, $100 per year, and there is a good well and water in the house. Apply to Mr. Ward, Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 2,000 New-York Post-office.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE.—A beautily-arranged place, in large and fine Hudson River village, 1 hour from New-York; will be sold cheap; address HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY V. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 2 of May Term, 1863.

IN EQUITY.

*The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company* vs. *Thomas C. Chase.*—AND NOW, to wit, this twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. This cause coming on for final hearing on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the consent of the parties being herein, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thomas on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and additional improvements thereon, dated January 1st, 1861, and reissued on the twelfth day of May, 1862, in the pleadings and proofs in this cause, and the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant's patent of the said Jerusalem, for good and valuable made and received in consideration of the infringement of the exclusive rights of the said Thomas, by the defendant, in the manufacture, sale and use of the said patented article, together with the said patent, and the said improvements thereon, and the said exclusive rights of the said Thomas, be and the same are hereby confirmed and adjudged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued to the said defendant, his agents, servants, or any of them, or any other person or persons, from the date of said bill, including and restrain the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further infringement of the said patent, or any of the said improvements, or the said exclusive rights of the said Thomas, in the manufacture, sale or use of the said article manufactured by the said Thomas under the name of "Thomas' Chemical Jerusalem Powder" or of the said article under any other name and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said reissued letters patent, granted and secured to said Thomas, as aforesaid, for the term of years, bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I, ..., Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a true copy of the decree in the cause therein mentioned, as the same remains of record in said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 5th day of January, A. D., 1863.

[SEAL] W. SPROUL, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m., City Hall, Room No. 6.

ALEX. FULTON,
THOMAS J. ...,
Committee.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 74 Avenue D, corner of 10th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock.
Interest commences on the first day of every month.
THOS. S. WILLIAM, President.
Henry Bolton, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING PAPERS. Lost on Friday last, in the City. A reward, of $5, will be given on returning it to C. HIGGINS, in the Morning New-York Times Publication Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR Unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

## FINANCIAL.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | | MARINE. | |
| Shares | | Shares | |
| Market | | Mechanics' | |
| Mechanics' | | Union | |
| Security | | Union | |
| Washington | | Union | |

Purchased by WM. H. GILMAN & SON, No. 40 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION STOCK SALES.

NOTICE.

Hereafter, all separable sales of Stocks, &c., will take place

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 16 William-st.

WANTED.

Commercial Union Company Stock.
Continental Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Home Fire Insurance Company Stock.
American Exchange Company Stock.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Exchange Fire Insurance Company Stock.
Security Fire Insurance Company Stock.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 16 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
BANK COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD RENE,
(Late of the firm JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. 1861 6 per cent. Bonds.
1862 6 per cent. Bonds.
1847 6 per cent. Bonds.
1848 6 per cent. Bonds.
Treasury Notes.
Demand Notes for duties.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD.

MYERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 52 Wall-st., near the Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the undersigned Trustee, Company and the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1, 1862, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation thereof, at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., return at par and accrued interest, bonds of said Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 101 to 125, inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust deed, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February ensuing, for the sale and delivery of bonds of the above mentioned class, of one, two and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1882, or for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora and Galena Railway Trust Mortgage Company, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BARBER, Finance Committee.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, February 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the 10th instant, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and will be opened on Wednesday, February 5, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, when and where all persons entitled to vote will be ready to receive votes.

By order of the Board,

H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AT FRANKLIN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, Jan. 13, 1863.

JOHN CASTREE, BERNAN S. DROWNE,
DAVID S. MOSES, ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM RADFORD, WM. THOMPSON,
HENRY J. FAREY, GORHAM BURRITT,
JOHN BOSLER, JOHN H. WILSON.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
DAYTON, JAN. 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase at thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, Nos. 65 to 75, inclusive, at 80 per cent of their par values, as per contract made with the City of Cincinnati, Sandusky and Dayton, dated Feb. 8, 1858, if presented at the Banking House of Morris, Ketchum & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.

PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,000,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid, on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.

J. H. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, FEB. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 10th, 1863, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

P. E. Sy ...

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bonds to fall at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on the said bonds will cease.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

J. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company.—Bonds due Nov. 10, 1863, will be redeemed at the par value, and interest thereon, on application, at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold on Commission.
By A. G. MELLON & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the desk, on 2d floor of Jan. 26, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from 12 to 2 P. M.

H. SALLEY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN E. MURRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty-st.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT, Sold and Hypothecated. Also, Trenton Gas Stock. Wanted and offered, Stock of the Central Gas Co. GEO. E. SIZARE, 32 William-st., room No. 2.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TRESURER is directed to announce that a DIVIDEND of Two Per Cent has this day been declared on the Scrip of said Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after February next, free of Government tax; that the scrip be paid, and that this payment on the full amount shown which is in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent, due on the first of August next, be deducted on the 2d day of March next.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS E. WAREN, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent, is the appropriation of the Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

All interest dividends of Six Per Cent on the capital stock remain undivided, payable on and after the 20th of February next.

D. D. COURNEY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Five Per Cent (interest) A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 10, 1863.

J. M. McCULLOUGH, President.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 30, 1863.

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J. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

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OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,000,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid, on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.

J. H. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, FEB. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 10th, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bonds to fall at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on the said bonds will cease.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

J. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company.—Bonds due Nov. 10, 1863, will be redeemed at the par value, and interest thereon, on application, at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold on Commission.
By A. G. MELLON & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the desk, on 2d floor of Jan. 26, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from 12 to 2 P. M.

H. SALLEY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN E. MURRAY,
No. 20 Nassau-st., cor. Liberty-st.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT, Sold and Hypothecated. Also, Trenton Gas Stock. Wanted and offered, Stock of the Central Gas Co. GEO. E. SIZARE, 32 William-st., room No. 2.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TRESURER is directed to announce that a DIVIDEND of Two Per Cent has this day been declared on the Scrip of said Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after February next, free of Government tax; that the scrip be paid, and that this payment on the full amount shown which is in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent, due on the first of August next, be deducted on the 2d day of March next.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS E. WAREN, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent, is the appropriation of the Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

All interest dividends of Six Per Cent on the capital stock remain undivided, payable on and after the 20th of February next.

D. D. COURNEY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Five Per Cent (interest) A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent, was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 10, 1863.

J. M. McCULLOUGH, President.

## DIVIDENDS.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROAD

# AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON GIOVANNI.

Director.....J. Grau.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Mozart's Immortal Masterwork.

DON GIOVANNI.

In announcing the last night of the season, Mr. GRAU begs to remark that sincere thanks are due for their liberal patronage of his efforts, by which he has been enabled to bring his second season to a triumphant close, notwithstanding the discouragements experienced by the severe inclemency of several of the leading members of the company. Thanks, however, to the general willingness of the artists, and the cheerfulness with which they have placed themselves under his direction, he has been eventually able to fulfill all his engagements. Called upon to assume the management at a time when secure aid could be found to take the risk, and when, owing to various causes, it was difficult to organize the talent that still remained in America, he has yet been able to attach to his company some first artists, who have given hearty cooperation to fulfill the expectations of the public. Judicious combinations and the timely production of favorite operas have commanded the public attention, and led to a degree of prosperity that was entirely unexpected.

Regretting the necessity that compels Mr. Grau relinquish the management at a time when success is so marked, but being compelled to do so by his engagement to sing in Boston on Monday next, his last, Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that on the closing night, Friday, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

will be performed, in which all the artists of the company will appear.

MME. STRAKOSCH,

although she has declined all engagements during the season, has kindly volunteered to sing the part of Donna Elvira, whereby Mr. Grau is enabled to bring out the work.

Cast of DON GIOVANNI:

Donna Anna.....Mme. ZERR-LAGNI
Donna Elvira.....Mme. STRAKOSCH
Zerlina.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni.....Sig. AMODIO
Leporello.....Sig. SUSINI
Commendatore.....Sig. MARINI (Maestro.....Sig. DUBREUIL

Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO

SCENERY by Scott Isaacson, Gustave Matthews.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC CLOSING MATINEE.

SATURDAY, (to Saturday,) AT 2 P. M.

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at 11½, commence at 12½.

(In consequence of the length of the programme.)

ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERAS.

THE GEM THAT THIS YEAR IS A NATIVE.

Bellini's celebrated opera of NORMA, with Mme. LORINI in her celebrated impersonation of the Druidess.

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

with Mlle. CORDIER as the heroine, singing for the first time in her native language, and in the comic opera wherein she made so great a furore in New-Orleans.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

"Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the pleasure to announce that he will give

FOUR GRAND PERFORMANCES

of German Opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

when Mozart's immortal work,

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE

will be given, with all the principal artists of the troupe and an increased orchestra and chorus.

Application for the sale of Boxes will open on SATURDAY NEXT, when a plan can be seen for one or all of the performances. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; family circle, 25 cents. The second performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE (FORMERLY musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Walnut St. Theatres, and leader of Niblo's Garden), respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concerts (Ante-Lent) will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, and Tuesday, Feb. 17, when the following talent, volunteered to him, will appear: Mme. Karla Bralsetti, Mrs. Jenny Houston, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. H. C. Cousins, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Gustave Satter, Mr. A. Ullrich, Mr. J. Kiesling, Mr. Jos. Koff, Mr. Theo. Eichlitz, Mr. Jos. Koff, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of entertainment.

# COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent, and the withdrawal of Mr. Peckham, this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed,) ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods, at the old place of business, No. 11 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the late firm. (Signed,) WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY K. REEVE.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WALSH, OSTROM & CO.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise connected therewith.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, with their residences, are as follows, viz.: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and EDWIN J. Lawler, James A. Ostrom, William Barclay and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City and County of Kings and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of February, 1865.

EDWIN J. LAWLER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

THE FIRM OF FILLEY, FOND & CO. is this day dissolved by the retiring of Mr. Filley from the management of WILLIAM A. FOND & CO., No. 317 Broadway. Who are authorized to settle the accounts in liquidation.

JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. FOND.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAM A. FOND & CO., and having purchased the good will of the old stand, will continue the business in all its former details at No. 317 Broadway.

The greater part of the valuable assortment, and of far the largest proportion of the extensive stock of furniture, musical instruments, sheet music and musical works, belonging to the late firm, is transferred to the subscribers, who invite the continued patronage of their friends and the public.

JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. FOND.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & Co., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired on limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
ERWIN HAVILAND,
DANIEL M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & Co., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expires by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
ERWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.

ERWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be carried by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SHORIST,
EZRA F. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CROMWELL & CREIS, for the purpose of conducting the clothing business, in all its branches, at No. 181 Bowery.

ISAAC A. CROMWELL,
JOHN CREIS.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. CHARLES FANNING into partnership.

The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO. LUCIUS HART.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. No. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED to a partner in our firm from this date.

JOURDAN, SCHULTZ & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

MATHIAS B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

# AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN H. WHEATLEY.

THIS EVENING,

of the triumphantly successful engagement of

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

Miss BATEMAN,

whose impressive, intense and pathetic rendition of the part created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled

LEAH,

THE FORSAKEN.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn. Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess.....MISS BATEMAN

with an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Langham, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the purest simplicity of a domestic story, with the fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and strongest of all human passions.

LOVE AND HATE.

The performances will commence at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the

GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,

the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT EIGHT.

LAST NIGHT THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)

OF THE NEW COMEDY, WHICH HAS OVER FOURTEEN OCCASIONS

ATTRACTED

CROWDED AND OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,

Entitled

BOSOM FRIENDS.

Mr. Union.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
Mr. Bland.....Mr. Charles Fisher.
Mr. Yielding.....Mr. John Gilbert.
Mr. Keenly.....Mr. Young.
Mr. Sparkle.....Mr. Brougham.
Mr. Borrowell.....Mr. John Brougham.
Chandore.....Mr. Fredericks.
Jeremy.....Mr. Fawn.
Mrs. Union.....Mrs. Vernon.
Mrs. Keenly.....Mrs. Hoey.
Kate.....Miss Mary Wells.
Gisp.....Mrs. Reeve.

FRIDAY—Third time this season of Bulwer's great play, the

LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY—McCombe's very attractive standard comedy, the

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—Sixth and last night for the present of

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY—(First time here) the charming comedy, translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late E. G. Whitlock, Esq.

WEDNESDAY (by desire)

FAULINE.

will be again given, for the sixth time, by Mr. Brougham.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MARRIED LIFE is rehearsed.

Take respectable Money; "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love at Sea," "The Provoked Husband" and "The School for Scandal."

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original of Panorama with the scenes of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 497 Broadway, every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FURNISHING fund of the New Shiloh-place Baptist church (Colored), between 7th and 8th ave., will be held in Palace Hall, No. 609 Pearl-st., Lecture Room of the church, (Broadway-corner), THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863. Admittance 10 cents. Refreshments extra.

# AUCTION SALES.

E. A. CARLTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" auctioneer, No. 52 Washington-st., near Rector.

1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:

No. 1.—— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2.—— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3.—— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4.—— barrels, 4th quality.

Also, 20 barrels Army Bread.

1 bag Army Bread.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

E. A. CARLTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, SHEEPSKINS AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public Auction,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Stockhouse, No. 17 Rivington-st., near Water-st.:

49 Green salted and dry hides,
211 Sheepskins,
43 barrels tallow,
9 barrels tallow.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C., General of Subsistence. The goods can be seen at any time previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, Feb. 5, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

$600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 60 miles additional.

The sale is made for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for them at the grid. Bonds are redeemable at any time at the option of the Company, and will be a first mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesroom, No. 1, Nassau-st., a large collection of paintings, embracing the works of Cignani, W. J. Hays, Jos. Bryan, Jerome Thompson, Appleton, of Philadelphia, Tuck, Ingram, three beautiful oil paintings by L. E. Mignot, Lilly, H. Spencer, Centorbi, Moscanoni, and other celebrated artists.

Also, a beautiful painting, Central Park Skating Carnival.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Washington-square, south side, the household furniture, &c., of a lady, consisting of sofas, French and English carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood cabinet, grained wal., Brussels lace curtains, timber ornaments, vases, &c., mahogany suites in hair cloth, wrought iron and brass cornices, bedroom furniture in mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, leather beds, pillows, mattresses, marble and rosewood mantels, candelabras, rosewood marble consoles, ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c. The sale will commence with the carriages.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERchants and small Capitalists is called to the large list of desirable and cheap wet and dry stands, situated in the upper portion of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 8 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BIRLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 449 Canal-st., elegant bedsteads, sofa-beds, wardrobes, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, 100 barbers' shaving mugs and brushes, &c.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK, MOON, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Fourth, Brooklyn. Fine and useful household furniture, business effects, a brilliant table, chairs, &c. at 1 o'clock, A. M., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, Sewing-machines, stoves, &c.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FORM A connection with a first-class commission house in this City; he can furnish good references, some capital and being conversant with several languages, and having had ten years' experience in such business, enables him to introduce a profitable trade with Europe, Australia and adjacent islands, South America and West Indies. Address H. F., Box No. 510 New-York Post-office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK and business, well and favorably established, lumber-yard, dock, sawmill and appurtenances, on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 10th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village location, less than sixty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's office and house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, chinese, &c., valued at $1,200. For particulars inquire of J. R. WARD, M.D., No. 95 West 13th-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSINESS, Houses for sale, or partner taken; all health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays over $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the premises, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, where, to the right man, a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

# AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Miss Laura Keene

There open at 7½, commence at 7½ o'clock.

Last week of the engagement of

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

MR. JOHN WOOD,

QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.

PAUL THE PET.

PAUL THE PET.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.

FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,

PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

MRS. JOHN WOOD.....PAUL, the Pet.

With an excellent cast of character.

REGULAR FIX.

Mr. Stuart Robson as Hugh de Brass; Mr. Daly as Charles Surplus; J. H. Stoddart as Mr. Surplus; Miss Jane Burke as Matilda Jane; Miss Nickleson as Emily; Mrs. A. Hind, as Deborah.

Great preparations are being made for the production of

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9,

Of a new version of Planché's fairy extravaganza,

"FAIN ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,"

for the utilization of which, in all its details, the talents of

MRS. JOHN WOOD

will have a new and double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the charmingly humorous and situations of which have been scrupulously retained in her adaptation.

Nearly the whole of the music is new, by Mr. J. G. MAEDER, also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the "display of the stage."

MR. WALCOT, Sen.,

will make his first appearance in fifteen months, while to complete the attractions

THE REAL GIANT, Mr. OBARAN.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

OF

THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAN,

and

THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR,

MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

Splendidly cast for THIS EVENING, Feb. 5,

THE CHEAPEST CORNER,

for positively only eight nights preceding the

LAST PERFORMANCE

of the Grand Spanish Ballet of

LA FLOR DE SEVILLE,

for this night only, being also positively its last performance, and for the

THE WIZARD SKIFF,

with its curious, comical and elaborate

MONDAY, Feb. 9,

EDWIN BOOTH.

GERMAN OPERA.

No. 408 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ

MIGHTY OPERA NIGHT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6,

A NIGHT IN GRENADA

Beautiful music, by Mozart, Weber, Donizetti, Auber, Balfe and Meyerbeer, with Mme. Rabier and Mesdm. Lodi, Hartmann and Graf in the principal roles.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—THE ROACHER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

MIELON'S CONCERT SALOON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863,

LUCIE DIDIER.

Drama, in 3 acts, by Mm. Leon Battu and Jaime fils.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for advance sales and reserved seats.

H. DARBONVILLE, No. 625 Broadway.

# LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Course of Four Lectures on Political Economy will be delivered by

SIMON STERN, Esq.,

at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and art, in the great Hall, on the invitation of the Trustees, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely, and will be continued on the three following Mondays at the same time and place. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required or special invitation issued.

By order of the Trustees,

ADAM S. HEWETT, Secretary.

SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

Dr. E. C. WINES will deliver the Fourth Free Lecture on the Science of Government, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, for the Advancement of Science and Art, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. In another part of this paper a notice will be found of a course of lectures on Political Economy. Both courses are under the direction of the Trustees of the Cooper Institute, and they cordially invite the public to attend them.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the condition of the Black Race

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Admission 10c., unless taking one, to be had at Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; D. Wesner, No. 308 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo-African, No. 64 Beekman-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL LECTURE IN Brooklyn, at the Church, South 4th-st., Williamsburg, between Erie-st. and Jersey-av., THIS EVENING, Feb. 5. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

# INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,

YONKERS, N.Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Mercer-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick Buildings, heat, ventilation, boarding Seminary in the State. $40 for thirteen weeks' board, tuition, washing and common English. Special terms for orphans, sons of clergymen, teachers, soldiers and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH S. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70.50 FOR BOARD AND TUITION for half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 21, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, classical, French, musical, military, telegraphy, business and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) 14 teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session has two terms, commencing on Feb. 9, for circulars address the Principal, ALFRED STEBBINS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 24. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. LOWE, A.M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY A Lady of experience, under the supervision of an eminent pianist. Terms 50c. per quarter. Apply at No. 10 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHONY'S CLASSICAL and French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 27 Bond-st. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREW.

# TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and well qualified to instruct in common and higher English, inclination drawing, wishes a situation for a part or the whole of the time; may be seen daily from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Townsend's Academy, No. 86 Bowery, or a note addressed to TEACHER, as above, will receive attention.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady, capable of teaching the English branches and Italy; she will give lessons on the piano and guitar. For information address immediately, Box No. 2,344, New-York. Best of references given.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN LADY, native of Saxony, to teach German and music in consideration for board and lodging. Application can be made for a few days, at No. 22 East 16th-st.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. A paper, when a lecturer will be read on Assyria, by Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL. To be followed by some brief remarks upon the present position and prospects of the Suez Canal, by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D.

WM. COVERDALE, Jr., Rec. Sec.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF KEYSTONE Lodge, No. 76, are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting at the lodge-room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother JOHN SLOWEY, who was killed at the late fire in Cherry-st. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

By order, JOSEPH J. JENNINGS, W. M.

WM. QUAIL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at their headquarters, at the corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Offices for the ensuing year will be chosen.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

SAMUEL C. REED, L. DOUGLAS, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

# MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN MATRIMONIALLY INclined, wishes a young lady of like disposition and like tastes with himself for a wife. He is under 30 years of age, and well educated; his morals are unexceptionable, and his income liberal. Address W. H. M., Box No. 125 Times Office. All letters will be treated confidentially, and destroyed immediately if not answered.

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ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE

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MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

the wonderful and charming

LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,

is seen in the museum, she will be married

MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB,

NEXT TUESDAY, the 10th inst.,

consequently her public exhibition

WILL CLOSE THIS SATURDAY,

and all who fail to see her by that time, will miss the opportunity forever. The crowd has already become so immense that the Manager

GIVES FOUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY,

ONE IN THE MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWO IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1½ AND 3 O'CLOCK,

ONE IN THE EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors, he will

GIVE ONE EVERY HOUR,

so determined is he that every patron of the Museum shall see every attraction announced in the Bills and advertisements.

The drama selected for the occasion is the

MORAL DOMESTIC PIECE,

THE CROSS OF GOLD;

or,

THERESA'S VOW!

MISS WARREN

appears on the stage and is present in the museum throughout each performance, and

ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL

of the Museum every hour.

HER MORNING LEVEE, FROM 10 TILL 11,

is much less crowded than the others, and more comfortable for

LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.

COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL! COME EARLY

and see this magnificent

LITTLE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES!

Tickets can be had in advance every day and evening, the Grand Aquaria, Albino Family, which is the Dwarfs' Paradise, Living Dwarf, Giantess, Bearded Lady, Dwarf Dromedary, Dwarf Ponies, Dwarf Donkeys, Dwarf Dogs, Dwarf Cows, Dwarf Calves, Dwarf Sheep, Dwarf Goats, Dwarf Deer, Dwarf Elk, Dwarf Bison, Dwarf Buffalo, Dwarf Bear, Dwarf Dromedary, Dwarf Ostrich, Dwarf Deerbuck, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies.....$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman.....5 00
Ladies' Tickets.....2 00
Misses under 15 years of age.....1 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 478 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

# DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 74 5th-av., New-York.

No. 106 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., sent by mail on application.

T. R. MARINER'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 24 6th-av., near Bleecker-st. Classes forming for the second quarter. Private lessons daily. Assembly Mondays, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock. For Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons when dismissed.

# BALLS.

THE LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION FOR the Relief of the German Protestant Orphans will give their THIRD ANNUAL BALL on the 9th inst., at Irving Hall.

# MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his business connection with the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURY, (which firm was dissolved on the 20th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Fortes now owned by my brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and finest thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, for "powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with the highest workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

These were the pianos from all parts of the world selected for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's Instruments by the jurors in the pianos, and drawing and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 55 Prince-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,

No. 795 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and compass of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of upright Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $50 to $100. Pianos to hire cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, recently received by

CHAS. H. BRISTOW, 795 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Messrs. Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wolfenhaut, Wilcox, Moscheles, Marmaduke, Pizzi, Thos. Hague, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists in the land. Instruments of their class, Price $55 to $150. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 6 and 8 Mercer-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.

GEORGE STECK'S INSTITUTE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

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COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!

GREAT ADVANCE

IN PRICE

OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 201 Grand-st., having purchased them prior to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

Also,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

THE

LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

will be sold at a great reduction from former prices.

A job lot of American colored Silks—about 3,000 yards, at 75c.

4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 75c., 87½c., 95c. and $1 25.

3,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.

Scarce many Field Alpacas, at 37c., worth 45c.

200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 75c. and 87c.

400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.

1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.

500 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 201 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City or adjoining cities free of expense.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 62 cents; fancy backs, 81; very best, fancy backs, 87½. Also, a large variety of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 37½ cents; merino wrapped, only 18 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at SLOTE'S, Nos. 385 and 387 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REMOVED TO EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, near 14th-st., second floor, and will be opened on THURSDAY, the 5th, for business, with a full stock of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and American fancy goods, and a new assortment of French fans.

# STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

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SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,

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# WATER-PROOF

VIENNA AND STERLLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping ch

# IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

## A Brilliant Victory at Fort Donelson.

## The Attack of the Rebel General Forrest Repulsed.

## FORREST REPORTED WOUNDED.

## All General Grant's Forces Before Vicksburgh.

### Gallant Cavalry Dash Near Murfreesboro.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

The Captain of the steamer Boone, from Paducah, reports a brilliant success at Fort Donelson. One battery of four guns was taken by the rebels in an overwhelming charge, but our men gallantly rallied and retook it.

The rebel loss is reported at 120 killed, 80 wounded and prisoners. The rebel Gen. Forrest is reported among the wounded. Col. McNair was killed. The number of the rebels is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

From below we have information that all our divisions have arrived in front of Vicksburgh, except Lucas's, which is expected soon.

### Surprise of a Rebel Camp at Middletown—Everything Captured.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

STOKES' Tennessee Cavalry, and one Kentucky regiment, dashed upon a camp of rebels at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. One rebel was killed, and 100 taken prisoners. Our cavalry made a sabre charge, took the rebels by surprise, captured all their camp equipage, horses, wagons, &c. Major DOUGLAS, of DOUGLAS' rebel battalion, and all his officers, were made prisoners.

DAVIS' cavalry, at Franklin, has also captured twenty-five rebels, and all have arrived here. About twenty are severely wounded.

The weather is very cold.

## GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT.

### The Army of the Cumberland Still at Murfreesboro—Repairing the Railroad Between Murfreesboro and Nashville—Incursions by the Rebel Cavalry—Necessity for More National Cavalry—The Anderson Troop, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland is still occupying Murfreesboro and its environs. No forward movement is anticipated until the railroad from Nashville to that point is completed, and so guarded as to insure the safety of trains. The mechanics and engineers are busily at work repairing the road, rebuilding bridges, &c., but are constantly interrupted by the rebel cavalry force who unexpectedly attack them, and frequently do much damage. Sunday last a construction train was attacked by DICK MCCANN's force, and several of the workmen captured. While in the act of paroling them, a company of bridge guards of a Michigan regiment came up and dispersed the rebels, killing two, and wounding several. That night a force was sent after the rebels, and were to attack them at daylight next morning, but on arriving at their camp found that the "birds had flown."

The Administration should realize the fact that no effectual resistance can be made against the well-mounted men of WHEELER, ROUSSEAU and STANAS by infantry, or by the little cavalry we now have in this department. Government should at once supply this army with horses to mount infantry regiments, or immediately order a reinforcement of cavalry to this point. WHEELER—our Major-General—FORREST and STANAS, have been vibrating between Franklin, Tenn., and Columbia and Lavergne, occasionally making a run to the latter place to capture a forage-train, or to tear up rails on the Chattanooga Road. Contrabands—deserters from FORREST—say that he intends fortifying Columbia, and also to make a dash on Nashville during some of our nights of darkness.

Owing to the want of efficient cavalry, and enough of it, we are obliged to let those marauders conscript the country they visit, and carry off all the supplies of the country. A week since, all the white men of Franklin, and, in fact, all of Williamson County, under 35 years of age, were compelled to join the rebels, and take their first lessons in "Southern Rights."

Gen. MITCHELL, the efficient commander of this post, is unceasingly vigilant in his efforts to engage the enemy, but as their object is to impede our advance and destroy our supplies, they scarcely ever risk a fight; our expeditions, therefore, are usually barren of results. A considerable portion of cavalry is believed to be on the banks of the Cumberland, awaiting the coming up of the second fleet of boats. The fleet, some twenty-five in number, with several gunboats, have been expected for some days, but for unknown causes have not yet made their appearance. It is presumed that an engagement took place between the rebels and our gunboats, from the fact of a heavy cannonading being heard down the river on Tuesday morning. As no news has been received from that quarter, some anxiety is felt for the safety of the fleet.

The fine regiment of Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, son of the Military Governor of Tennessee, is daily expected to arrive here. This regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and numbers between eleven and twelve hundred men. The order constituting the regiment cavalry instead of infantry was a wise one, and should be followed in regard to several regiments now stationed in Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS passed through here last week, en route for Louisville, where, it is said, he will supersede Gen. BOYLE in command.

Maj. DAVIS, Assistant Inspector, U. S. A., has been in town several days, and has now gone to the front. It is said he was sent here to investigate the "Anderson Cavalry" mutiny by the Secretary of War, who, being a Pennsylvanian, took exception to the treatment of the mutineers. I am glad to record the fact that the course of punishment awarded them by the Commander-in-Chief and Gen. MITCHELL, was fully endorsed by Maj. DAVIS.

Some facts regarding this body of men may be interesting, as so much has been written and said about their conduct. They were ordered to the front, in pursuance of an order received from Gen. ROSECRANS, and some two hundred promptly obeyed. The remainder, however, refused point-blank to obey the order, giving as reasons, that they were without officers, arms or equipments. Gen. MITCHELL and Gen. STANLEY used every argument to induce them to obey orders, even if they were destitute of officers or arms, to present themselves to Gen. ROSECRANS, who would no doubt assign them to some proper position, and supply whatever was lacking to make them efficient. Two hours were given them to make their decision, and at the expiration of that time—they still refusing to go—Gen. MITCHELL promptly confined every man in the City Jail and Workhouse. Here they were treated precisely like other prisoners confined for misdemeanors. These men have lost to the Government over $50,000 by neglect in caring for their horses, great numbers having died from starvation and want of care. You must understand that these men were gentlemen, enlisted for special service, and of course could not demean themselves by feeding or grooming their animals. Soldiers' quarters, too, were alike distasteful to them. It is said that upon the regiment arriving at Louisville, the men rushed *en masse* to the Galt House, and were exceeding wroth when ordered to camp and forbidden to stop at hotels. I willingly concede all honor and praise to those gallant spirits that promptly obeyed the call to defend their country's honor on the bloody field of Stones River, led on by the noble ROSSEAUXES and WARD, who lost their lives in the cause; but those who in their country's hour of peril flatly refused to lend their aid in her defence, merit the severest punishment.

These men had been counted about for days when a perfect avalanche of "friends of the Anderson Troop" began to arrive in Nashville. If a man asked another at an hotel why he came down, the answer invariably was, "To see the ANDERSON Troop; I'm a member of the Christian Association from Philadelphia." Gen. MITCHELL, Gen. JOHNSON and Col. MARSH, Provost-Marshal, were besieged early and late by members of "Christian," "Benevolent," and "Heathen" Associations for pulses to visit the mutineers; and to an old resident of this somewhat unfashionable town, it was quite refreshing to observe the "style" given to our most frequented localities by the recent importations from the city of "brotherly love." Finally, the applications to visit and carry provisions, and to encourage the men in the course they had pursued, became such an intolerable nuisance, that at last the General forbade any more visits, and soon after the different committees left, no doubt highly disgusted with Nashville, the army, and its representatives in command here. One of these pious brothers, a cadaverous specimen of humanity, swathed in a voluminous white neckcloth, remarked that "Pennsylvania would spend half a million dollars before the Anderson troop should back down from the position they had taken."

Gen. ROSECRANS has made another proposition to the "Anderson Troop," offering full pardon for their mutinous conduct, and also a position, the same they occupied under Gen. BUELL—that of his body-guard. Many have availed themselves of the clemency of the General and accepted this latest proposition, but some two hundred still refuse to accept any conditions but those advanced by themselves. These men are confined still in the city workhouse, where it is hoped, for the sake of discipline, they will be kept, unless a severer fate is in store for them.

C. H. W. B.

## THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

### An Intercepted Letter from one of Bragg's Officers.

*From the Nashville Union.*

We have been permitted to copy portions of a very amusing letter, written by Maj. B——, of BRAGG's army, to his dear friend M——, in this city, which shows that the great skedaddler of Stone's River is not regarded as a NAPOLEON by all his officers. The letter is as follows:

DEAR M——: MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 10, 1863.

My young friend, G. H. M., wrote you yesterday morning, sent the letter and a number of late papers by Mrs. B. * * * I hope you received them. I have been here one week. Left Murfreesboro Sunday morning last, at daylight, on the last train leaving there. Did not know until 10 o'clock at night that we intended to retreat the following morning, or rather the same night. Do not believe the retreat was necessary. *Do not so say Gen. Bragg. Know what he was doing*; in other words, that *he is not a man competent to command an army. Every Tennessean is bitter in his condemnation. Some swear he is a fool. I think myself he has been blessed with very little sense*, and no genius; and you know I have no cause to think hardly of him. He has recently had me promoted. Our official intercourse has been exceedingly pleasant, *and this is more than many of his officers can say*, for several of them have been under arrest since the army left Mississippi.

But it is useless to dispute the fact that BRAGG's career, as a Commanding General, has eventuated in disaster and disgraceful failure. Added to this, he is not popular. I may go further, and say he is the most universally hated by all our troops, especially by the Tennesseeans. At the same time I think him a soldier—a man who has a sense of duty, and will perform his duty to the best of his ability; that he is a fine disciplinarian and an officer of splendid administrative ability. But it is sheer folly to call him a *General*.

I am of opinion that history will relate that all the battles around Murfreesboro were fought well, contested with desperate valor, but that they were fought without generalship. Gen. BRAGG attacked and drove back their left wing on Wednesday, because he had massed his heaviest forces on their right wing, believing from demonstrations made by the Yankees, that their heaviest force was there. Our attack on the left was successful; as we drove the enemy back the fight extended gradually toward the right, hoping to move first one division after another until the whole army would be forced to retreat. But having weakened ourselves on the right and centre, in order to enable us to drive back their right, we found on attacking their whole line that we were too weak to pierce his centre or drive back his right. *So Wednesday's battle closed without a decisive result.* We had captured, in to-true, thirty-one pieces of artillery, upwards of three thousand prisoners, and held the battle-field, which we continued to hold until we evacuated our entire defences. But we had gained, you perceive, no decisive advantage except in their right. *They maintained their original position everywhere else, having repulsed the several attempts made to carry their position* on the centre and right. On Thursday we were inactive except in taking care of the dead and wounded. We secured the trophies of the fight on the left, and shipped all the prisoners captured, ordnance, &c., safely to Chattanooga. On Friday evening BRAGG foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a *more expressive term*) ordered BANKHEAD's Division to charge their entrenchments again. We took the first front battery of the enemy, but after capturing it, discovered we were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries that had up to that time remained silent. The inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, leaving the captured battery on the field, to fall again into the enemy's hands; nor was this all—we lost many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men. Gen. HANSON was wounded, and has since died. Col. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM was killed. Capts. WOMACK, SAYERS and SUTTLOCK, of Warren County, were all dangerously wounded. Defeated in our design, *required with heavy loss*, we retired to our former position. * * * Early Saturday night the entire army commenced moving. I started seven *long trains of crowded to overflowing with the sick and wounded.* * * * * * * * * * * * *

BRAGG discovered his mistake, and prepared for an evacuation, *after having declared he would win that battle or die on the field.* Our next line of defence will be immediately south of Duck River. Our headquarters will be next to Tullahoma.

### The Princess Royal.

TO WHOM SHE BELONGED—HER CARGO.

*From the Washington Star, Feb. 3.*

Below we give the principal items of the manifest of the cargo of the steamer *Princess Royal*, of whose capture while endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston Harbor, news reached here yesterday through the last published copy of the Richmond *Whig* received at Fortress Monroe. The fact that a copy of her manifest is at hand here at this time proves the vigilance with which our foreign office notes the operations of the rebels on the other side of the ocean and their allies and abettors. The total value of the cargo in London, without insurance, was $134,200, while her own value there was much greater, as she is one of the fastest and best-built iron propellers ever turned out from a British shipyard. Her value, and that of her cargo to the rebels, had she succeeded in getting into Charleston Harbor, would have been millions of dollars. Though caught endeavoring to get into Charleston Harbor, she was cleared for Vancouver's Island.

Not the least interesting part of her story is that she was the property of LUMSDEN & Co.; the Mr. LUMSDEN of which firm last year moved in his seat in Parliament that the British Government should no longer acknowledge the blockade because of its alleged inefficiency.

The bill of lading shows that the *Princess Royal* (a vessel of 404 tons) cleared from London on the 5th of December, 1862, for Halifax and Vancouver's Island. Among the goods shipped were 800 gt. brandy, by TURNER & Co.; 181,761 pounds sterling, by H. SCOLLOWAY; 60,000 pounds of gunpowder, by CHURCH & Co.; 12,995 pounds of tin, by T. SEYAR; 17,582 do., by T. SEYAR; 12,875 pepper, by H. SOLLOWAY; 5,600 stearine candles, by T. T. BELL & Co.; 52 tons sheet iron; 500 boxes tin plates and 144 boxes hardware, by JAMES BRAKESPEARE; 110 coils of rope, 8,350 pounds of paper, 24 packages of drugs, 7,000 dozen cotton thread, 150 gross do., 200 pieces print cotton, 1 case zinc, 16 cases machinery, 200 dozen bobbin, 1 c. screws, 46 furnace bars, 6 frames do., by H. SOLLOWAY; 1 case military buttons, 1 case steel pens, 3 cases pins, 2 cases buttons, 5 cases flannel shirts, 1 case emery cloth, 500 pairs blankets, 7 cases bone buttons, 500 gross cotton thread, 1 case needles, 2,232 pieces wool stuff, 12 cases hardware, 12 cases machinery, 8 cases shoe thread, 2 cases hooks and eyes, 1 case bone buttons, 1 case wool hosiery, 22 casks and 49 cases drugs, 5 cases iron screws, 1 case pins, 3 cases and 23 casks apothecary, 9 cases sewing cotton, 60 pieces woolens, 1 case plain cottons, 1 cases dyed cottons, 2 cases silk, 1 case printed cotton, 8 cases cotton hosiery, 2 cases cotton gloves, 2 cases linen thread, 250 gross sewing cotton, 20 dozen shoe thread, sundry packages machinery, by LUMSDEN & Co.; 22 packages boots and shoes and 40 packages leather, by L. LUMSDEN.

## AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

### Probable Effects of the Mild Weather on the Wheat Crop—A Trip by the Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The last week was a busy one with us, in many respects. The weather again changed, and is quite Spring-like once more, after a few days of snow and frost. Yesterday was more like a May day than anything else. We hear of farmers still plowing in the region round about. There is no frost in the ground to hinder any kind of farming operations, were they otherwise seasonable. We are fearful that our open Winter will be productive of two bad results—a loss of the wheat crop, and an unhealthy Summer. Its effect upon the sanitary condition of Chicago has already been felt. The per centage of deaths in 1862 was higher than for some years past. The increase was principally in the last two months. The whole number was 3,575—being more by 500 than in 1861; and if February does not bring us cold weather, we shall have no ice, which, with our poor water, would be a calamity indeed.

EXPENSIVE VISIT.

On Friday evening the "assembled wisdom" of Illinois paid us a visit and remained over until Sunday. Both branches, with several of the State officers, came up, and were the guests of our two principal hotels—the Sherman and Tremont. There was nothing particularly striking about the visit. It gave the Egyptians an opportunity to see what we are doing "up North" in the way of improvements and progress, and to contrast the thrift and energy of Eastern people with the shiftlessness of the "poor white folks" who mainly constitute the population of the southern part of the State.

To greet their coming, the Democrats called a mass meeting on Friday evening and attracted a crowd. Speeches were made of the most rabid copperhead description. But the worst and meanest one was by Dr. DAVIS, of this city. He fairly went ahead of Egypt. He is a good Methodist, and took occasion very piously to thank God that the work of depleting the National army by desertion, sickness and being killed in battle was going on rapidly, and when this is accomplished, then, said he, "LINCOLN's hands will be tied. He will be left only to conscription, and we know how to meet that!" Oh, for a Jackson, with a little of his Ambrister and Arbuthnot pleasing upon these traitors. Such men ought not to be harbored among us, but should be hooted out of every loyal community. The number here is not large, but they are exerting a baneful influence upon the ignorant foreigners who compose the 3rd of the party. Several speeches of a similar character were made at the meeting. To such an extent was sympathy with treason expressed, that many of the better class became disgusted.

The Legislature, on its way up, stopped at Joliet to make the annual examination of the new State Penitentiary now in process of construction there. This institution is on a large scale. The walls inclose sixteen acres—underlying which is solid rock. It is in this region where the immense quarries abound which furnish this and the adjoining States much of their building stone. The outer wall is 25 feet high, and six feet thick at the bottom and three at the top. It is finished with coping, and is, I understand, to have iron railing all around. At the corners there are octagonal towers rising some twenty feet above the wall. These are to be the principal guard houses, and I was told that it was the intention to place in each a 6-pound brass gun, to be used in case of a general insurrection among the prisoners.

The prison itself forms the southern front. It is composed of an east and west wing, separated by an elegant residence for the Warden. Each of these wings is four stories high, about 350 feet in length, and together contain nine hundred cells. The ordinary cells are 7 feet by 4, and 7 feet high. They are built with a single huge stone for a floor, another for each of the sides, another for the roof, and are well ventilated. The female prison is a two-story building with 200 cells. There is in this department generally not over eight or ten inmates. The buildings are of massive stone.

There are also extensive shops, with machinery complete, for nearly all branches of ordinary manufactures. But the principal business carried on is cooperage, wagon-making, blacksmithing, shoe-making and the making of machinery.

The cost of the Penitentiary, when completed, is now estimated at $925,000, but will reach a million. The estimate, when commenced, was $500,000; but the State leased the prison to the contractors at nominally $5,000 a year. They manage to make it nearly or quite pay expenses, aside from working some two hundred men upon the buildings, and thus will make largely under their construction contract. Beside, it costs the State from $20,000 to $25,000 a year to furnish what was not stipulated, for superintendence, Commissioners, etc. Had the State retained the management of the prison in its own hands, it would have saved $100,000 in the erection of the establishment. But our Democratic friends in the Legislature had favorites whom they wished to reward, and the people are paying for it pretty roundly.

The number of prisoners is now 848, being a reduction of 140 in the last two years.

The discipline of the prison is as bad as it can be. One of the contractors is the Warden, so that in fact the State has no control in the matter. The government is left to unprincipled underlings, and the result is a system which makes instead of reforming criminals.

One fact will illustrate. A few years since the guards were in the habit of bringing in materials for making counterfeit coin, which was worked up by the expert counterfeiters confined there, and then sold or circulated by the guards.

The last is the principal resort for punishment, and it is used most barbarously upon the "bare backs" of men and women too! The State is about to take charge of the prison, as the lease expires in June next.

The tone of the proceedings of our Legislature is, on the whole, improving. The extreme virulent of some of the members has alarmed others of a more conservative stamp in the majority, and a partial revulsion is the consequence. It provokes our loyal nature almost beyond forbearance to be compelled to read and hear such traitorous utterances, and tolerate such men among us. But if the Government *will only go ahead and crush the Southern traitors*, we will take care of those at home.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to the erection of a monument to Senator DOUGLAS in this city. It will probably not pass, and it ought not to. His personal and political friends should build the monument, if it is to be built at all.

THE NEW CAUSE AND THE NEW REMEDY.

We, poor innocent souls, have all along thought that Slavery and political considerations had something to do in producing the Southern rebellion. But no. We were mistaken. Prof. ROSSITER, during his recent sojourn in this city, delivered an elaborate, able and carefully prepared lecture upon the "Church and the Republic," in which he set his notions of the producing cause of the present civil war, and suggested a remedy. The first was no less than that Government did not recognize Catholic truth in its unity, and the latter the establishment of a State Church, and that church the Roman Catholic. This was openly avowed and a crusade to bring about such a result warmly urged. Not indeed an armed crusade, but that employment of new zeal, energy and zeal for the propagation of the Roman faith. He regarded our present civil war as a collapse of Democracy combined with Protestantism, and entirely ignored Slavery and Abolition as the causes of it.

He said that the "Republic, without the Catholic Church, could never fulfill its mission." He did not say what he regarded as the mission of the United States; but if we are to take history for a guide, it is easy enough to discover what the "mission" of all the States which have had the Romish as the established religion has been. Even now, Mexico, and our other sister Southern Republics, are simplifying, and have been, ever since their national existence, the influence of Catholicism upon political institutions. With a spiritual head, a foreign potentate, who is in fact a foreign potentate, whatever may be the interest of those Catholics the way of allegiance to the interests of the country first, first. ROSSITER's pentecostal wind, frequently blasted by an hour's sunbeam, "even upon a Sabbath evening, when his lecture was delivered, in our humble judgment, the remedy proposed is worse than the disease.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

It is a fixed fact that Chicago is to have a first-class astronomical observatory. A magnificent instrument is being constructed in Boston, which has been contracted for, and $1,600 paid upon it. Its cost is $13,000. A letter has been received from Hon. Edward EVERETT in relation to it. He commends it highly, as one of the most powerful in existence. It is so nearly completed that discoveries have already been made with it, which Prof. GOULD at Harvard failed to make, of planets or stars which, from disturbing influences observable, were known by astronomers to exist in the vicinity of other planets. There is a description of the telescope in the last number of the *American Encyclopedia*. One of our wealthy citizens, Hon. J. G. SCAMMON, has generously offered to erect the Observatory, which will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. It is to form a portion of the building of the Chicago University.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of Rush Medical College, the oldest and best medical institution in the Northwest, took place on the 31st inst. Fifty-seven graduates were sent forth with their diplomas to defend the sick of the land. The number is larger than usual. The young practitioners are rushing to the army as a school of practice, and our boys wounded and sick soldiers are just what fitted over to them to experiment upon. The army is regarded by them as pretty much as their dissecting-room, as a school of science.

Homœopathy divides, at least, the practice with the "old school" in Chicago. A large portion of the more intelligent of our population have discarded drugs in the mass, and find health restored by the use of the infinitesimals of HAHNEMAN.

OUR STREETS.

Our streets present almost the life and activity of the busiest season of the year. Everybody appears to be on the move. The weights of hogs now average about 24,000 per day. The whole number received since the first of October is 975,808. Of this number, about 200,000 have been shipped East, and the balance packed here. Two days more will give us a million. The prospect now is that the receipts will reach the unprecedented number of 1,300,000.

The grain business is light, being only about 50 per cent, thus far of what it was in 1862. The rate is about 1 cent per bushel for all vessel passing up Rivers. There is nothing but want of a paying business to hinder navigation.

## THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Brig.-Gen. Robert C. Buchanan was called by Gen. McDowell. He stated that the following statements, made in a letter of his to Gen. McDowell, dated Oct. 20, 1862, were substantially true to the best of his recollection and belief:

Gen. Milroy's manner when he rode up to Gen. McDowell, on the 30th of August, and asked for reinforcements, was very excited—so much so as to attract the especial attention of those present, and induce many to inquire who that was rushing about so wildly, and what he wanted. Gen. Sigel's name or corps was not referred to in any way in my hearing as far as I recollect. Where reinforcements were called for to go to the assistance of Gen. Meade, I was ordered by Gen. Sykes to take three of my battalions and move up to the front and left to the battle-field, which I did at once. I left Gen. Milroy wrangling and gesticulating most emphatically in the same place where his conversation with you commenced. He was calling for reinforcements, and saying that if they were sent at once the day would be cured, and that the enemy were ready to run. After I placed my three battalions in position, I moved to the right of my line, when, to my surprise, I saw about one hundred yards in my rear, the remainder of my brigade, which had been sent to the front after I left, and Gen. Milroy was giving it some orders. I at once rode up to him, and told him that these battalions belonged to my brigade of regulars, and that I could not consent to any interference with my command. He said that he did not know they were my men, did not wish to interfere with me, and only wanted to place them in the position. I told him that I was responsible for the position of my command, and distinguished no one, either in posting or fighting it, when he left me. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be running about the field without any especial aim or object, unless it was to assist in the performance of other officers' duties whenever he could find one to listen to him. I did not lose one inch of ground after I got my brigade together, which I did immediately by moving this latter position to the left, but held the enemy at bay for one hour, and instead of being "forced back," I maintained my position until ordered to fall back to the position from which we started. Had the enemy "retreated," as he claimed in the name of Gen. Milroy's report, he would have obtained possession not only of the turnpike, but of the stone bridge, and what would have been the result you are well aware. Our defeat would have been disastrous.

The evidence in the case was here closed, and the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next, when Gen. McDOWELL is expected to hand in a printed argument in the case of considerable length.

### Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and wife, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in this City from Providence, R. I., via New-York and New-Haven line of steamboats, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where apartments were in readiness for their reception. The General left this City again last evening by the 11.30 P. M. train for Washington, at which place he is summoned to appear as a witness in Gen. Franklin's trial, which is now in progress in that city. Mrs. Burnside did not accompany her husband to Washington, but will remain in this City until his return. Gen. Burnside and wife, during yesterday, attended the wedding ceremonies consequent upon the marriage of Major Ed. M. Neill, one of the members of the General's Staff, to a Miss Sinclair, of this City.

Gen. Parke and W. W. Swan, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. S. St. John, of Newburgh; C. J. Hamlin and son, of Buffalo, and Dr. Howard, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Wm. H. Aspel, of Elmira; R. Oakford, of Philadelphia, and G. J. Thornton, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. George B. Sumner, of Bridgewater; Capt. A. E. Arnold, U. S. M. Mot. U. S. A., and Gen. S. Spalding, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

### Markets.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR firm at $5 25 for Superfine. WHEAT 50c. PROVISIONS quiet. Gold 29@30. Demand Notes 31.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 4.

HOGS firm, at $4 60@$4 75; Dressed 5c. higher; at $4 60@$4 85.


FOOTE'S
PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
At WHEELER & WILSON'S,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Phrenology, and the Temperaments; Biography, or the Races of Man; Psychology, or the Science of the Soul; Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Hermetic new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYS Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.


### Passengers Sailed.

*By telegraph for the Isthmus for New-Orleans and Havana.*—J. G. A. Griffin, A. M. Collins, William E. Pearson, F. J. Vanderveck, Isidor Dansiger, R. Rousseau, P. G. Fayre, Daniel Baker, W. A. A. Palmer, Miss Jane Harvey, Mrs. Johnson, W. A. Harwood, Mr. Lane, J. M. Becker, wife and child, John B. Kruse, Edward Passage, Mrs. Capt. Brown, Carrie M. Chittenden, George Wood and family, Joseph Snow, Chas. England, Mr. Pendleton and lady, E. J. Pendleton, C. H. Harden, George B. Young, Louis Demselle, F. J. Flannigan, Thomas Hall, A. Wolf, John Rudy, John Prosper, Amelia Desendelaire, Samuel J. Tennant, Caroline Neil, Madame Weber, For Havana—Francis Falconer, C. C. Adams, Cecelia Chaves, Miss Walker, Hunter Fisher, John Hagan.


IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. G. A. BUCHER, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. CITY: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. CITY: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair arrested, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where grey, to its original color."

REV. T. WESTON, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. Y. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "They promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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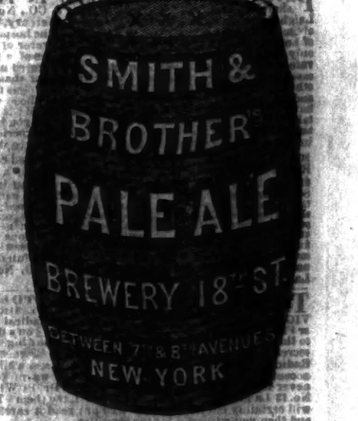
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.
Numerous Certificates as above.

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BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
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It today to effect a great saving in your
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At Wholesale, 50 cents, and $1 a pound.
Japans, 50 cents and upward.
Teas: $4 50, $3, $4, $5 and $6 50 per pound.
Sugars, 10 cents per pound.
Coffees, 12 to 40 cents per pound.
Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Best Home, 60 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans, 70 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 60 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oil, Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Vinegar, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward. Best ground Coffee; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
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VALENTINES FOR 1863.
For the largest and most attractive assortment of Valentines, from one hundred dollars to one cent each.
VALENTINE CARDS, VALENTINE ENVELOPES.
Gem, 3c. 3½ and 4c. size, just suited to the small trade.
Comic that are all new, Friendly Comics, Soldiers' Packets.
ARMY PACKETS, VALENTINE PACKETS,
TOKEN OF LOVE PACKETS.
For everything new and desirable in the Valentine line send to the
AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 168 William-st., New-York,
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PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 63 South-st., New-York.
For LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 63 South-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, CHILBLAINS, cured by Spots, Dried Peas, &c., painfully treated without pain, by Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. Dr. Briggs' Advice for corns, bunions, chilblains, &c., gives perfect satisfaction. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per box.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3, 4, 10 | Draw | $20,000 |
| 17, 58, 68 | Draw | 10,000 |
| 36, 45, 70 | Draw | 1,000 |
| 28, 32, 43 | Draw | 167 |

In addition to the above, there were distributed 36 prizes of $1,000; 36 prizes of $500; 36 prizes of $100; and 36,360 prizes of various denominations, amounting in the sum of $475,200. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.



Bangor Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny; Rotterdam.

Arrived.

Brig Alabama, Morris, Cardenas, by Boston.
Schr. John Cadwallader, Eaton, Philadelphia, coal.
Schr. Alfred Smith, Philadelphia, with coal.
Schr. W. Coane, Barker, Philadelphia, with coal.
Schr. Willis E. Johnson, Cook, Providence, R. I., with [illegible]
Schr. Rio Grande (Br.), Williams, St. John, N. B., 15 days, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Hope Emma, Curtis, Portland, Me., 2 days, with [illegible].
Schr. Galaxy, Card, Salt Cay Inl. 18, with salt to McCall & Fritz.
Brig Hippocampus, (Br.), of Yarmouth, N. S., Perry, Lancaster, via Yarmouth, N. S., 17 days, with coal, to Wilson & Dyslee. Had heavy weather.
Schr. Bay State, Hatch, Boston 2 days, with paint, to J. Wilson.

Below.

Schr. Eliza, 10 da. from Turks Island.
Ship Yoric, anchored on the bar.

Sailed.

Steamship Star Pilot, for Havana and New-Orleans.
Steamship Eagle, Havana.
Ships R. S. Ely, S. L. Tilley; barks Milos and Pioneer.
Brigs Chemist, Clyde, (Br.) H. P. Columbia, Rival, Arno; schr. Oliver M. Fetch.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Rival, bound for Dublin, while going down the River last yesterday, went ashore on West Bank, and after laying two hours, got off and proceeded to sea.
The Bremen ship Albert, from Liverpool, arrived 3d, is consigned to Leonard Hafer.